



COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROTHERHAM.

REPORT

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

WILLIAM BARR, M.D., D.Sc., D.P.H.

FOR THE YEAR

1930.

ROTHERHAM :

HENRY GARNETT & Co., LTD., "ADVERTISER" OFFICE.

1931.



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COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROTHERHAM.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

as at December 31st, 1930.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
(COUNCILLOR J. DICKINSON, J.P.)

Chairman :

ALDERMAN F. HARPER.

Vice-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR G. C. BALL.

ALDERMAN	F. A. BARLOW.	COUNCILLOR	W. G. DENHAM.
„	W. WORMALD, O.B.E., J.P.	„	W. FOWLER.
COUNCILLOR	G. A. BARKER.	„	MRS. F. L. GREEN.
„	W. BROOKE, J.P.	„	H. GUEST.
„	W. J. CLARK.	„	W. MANN.
„	DR. J. CLARKE.	„	H. NORTH.

SUB-COMMITTEES:

HOSPITALS SUB-COMMITTEE.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY SUB-COMMITTEE.

JOINT COMMITTEES:

SHEFFIELD, ROTHERHAM, AND DISTRICT, JOINT SMOKE ABATEMENT
COMMITTEE.

SOUTH WEST YORKSHIRE JOINT BOARD FOR THE MENTALLY
DEFICIENT.

HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

These are as under :—

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT (Under Public Health Committee).

WILLIAM BARR, M.D., D.Sc., D.P.H.	Medical Officer of Health.
E. ASHWORTH UNDERWOOD, M.A., B.Sc., M.B., D.P.H.	Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Tuberculosis Officer, and Sanatorium Medical Officer.
W. NEVILLE MASCALL, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (to June, 1930).	Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Venereal Diseases Medical Officer, and Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer.
LANCELOT H. COPPING, M.B., Ch.B. (from September, 1930).	do.
JOHN CHISHOLM, F.R.C.S., Ed., M.B., Ch.B.	Obstetric Consultant (part-time, as required).
G. GREEN, M.R.C.V.S.	Veterinary Inspector (part time).
J. EVANS, F.I.C., F.C.S.	Analyst. By fees.
MR. J. E. FULLER (1), (2), (6), (8), (9).	Senior Sanitary Inspector.
MR. W. PEARCE (1), (2), (8), (9).	Assistant Senior Sanitary Inspector.
MR. T. W. PEARCE (1), (2), (8), (9).	District Sanitary Inspector.
MR. W. HORTON (1), (2).	District Sanitary Inspector.
MR. W. W. WILKINSON (1), (2). (to November, 1930).	District Sanitary Inspector.
MR. G. C. HARRISON (1). (from December, 1930).	District Sanitary Inspector.
MR. E. OWEN (1), (9). (from December, 1930).	District Sanitary Inspector.
MR. J. H. HOARE (3).	Smoke Inspector (by arrangement with the Shef- field, Rotherham and District Smoke Abatement Committee).
MR. G. E. WESTBY (1), (8).	Chief Clerk.
MISS J. BARRACLOUGH (1), (10).	Senior Health Visitor.
MISS E. G. CRESSWELL (10), (11), (13).	Health Visitor.
MISS M. M. RIGBY (1), (10).	Health Visitor and Inspector of Midwives.
MISS M. F. SENIOR (10), (11), (14).	Health Visitor and Nurse, Venereal Clinic.
MISS M. WATTERSON (4), (7), (10). (from March, 1930).	Health Visitor and Mental Deficiency Visitor.
MISS E. BARLOW (5), (10), (11). (from April to November, 1930).	Health Visitor.
MRS. M. AIRTON (10). (to March, 1930).	Health Visitor.
MISS E. M. SLANEY (10), (11). (from December, 1930).	Health Visitor.
MISS A. E. SCRUTON (11), (12). (from January, 1930).	Nurse, Tuberculosis Dispensary.
MISS C. BARRACLOUGH (10), (11), (13), (15).	Matron, Isolation Hospital.
MISS A. SMEETON (11), (12).	Matron, Oakwood Hall Sanatorium.
MRS. EYRE.	Certificated Teacher, Oakwood Hall Sanatorium.
MISS A. E. BUFFHAM (10), (11).	Matron, Ferham House Maternity Home.
MR. R. LEEMAN.	Disinfectors.
MR. F. JESSOP.	Venereal Diseases Orderly.
Detective Inspector F. SHORE.	Inspector of Common Lodging Houses (part time)

MISS N. BROOKES.	Visitor of Blind Persons.
Public Health Department.	Four Clerks.
Maternity and Child Welfare Section.	Two Clerks.

Qualifications.

- (1) Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute (Sanitary Inspector).
- (2) Do. do. (Meat and other Foods).
- (3) Do. do. (Smoke Inspector).
- (4) Do. do. (Health Visitor).
- (5) Health Visitors Exam. under Ministry of Health Regulations.
- (6) Certificate, San. Insp. Assoc. Exam. Bd. (Sanitary Inspector).
- (7) Diploma, Board of Education, Health Visitors.
- (8) Certificate, Board of Education, Building Construction.
- (9) Certificate, City and Guilds Institute, Plumbing.
- (10) Certificate, Central Midwives Board.
- (11) General Trained Nurse.
- (12) Certificate, Tuberculosis Association.
- (13) Fever Trained Nurse.
- (14) Certificate, Gynaecological Training.
- (15) Housekeeping and Laundry Diploma.

PUBLIC VACCINATION.

T. V. GRIFFITH, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.	Public Vaccinator.
C. B. THOMSON, M.B., Ch.B.	Public Vaccinator, North-West Rotherham.
H. R. ELLIOTT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Public Vaccinator, South-East Rotherham.
MR. T. J. VOSS.	Vaccination Officer, North-West Rotherham.
MR. F. S. BUTCHER.	Vaccination Officer, South-East Rotherham.

SCHOOL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT (under Education Authority).

A. C. TURNER, M.D., D.P.H.	School Medical Officer.
ELSA PAIGE, M.B., Ch.B.	Assistant School Medical Officer (part-time).
JOHN C. HALLINAN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Assistant School Medical Officer (part-time, May 1st to July 25th)
M. RACHAEL POWELL, M.B., Ch.B.	Assistant School Medical Officer (part-time, from August 26th).
H. CECIL SNELL, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Ophthalmic Surgeon (part-time).
H. L. CROCKETT, M.B., Ch.B.	Orthopaedic Surgeon (part-time).
H. R. HEALD, L.D.S., R.C.S.Eng.	Dental Surgeon.
MISS H. WHEATCROFT.	School Nurse.
MISS E. E. MILLITT (to August, 1930).	School Nurse.
MISS I. REYNOLDS (to November, 1930).	School Nurse.
MISS C. CROFTON.	School Nurse.
MISS G. CAVE.	School Nurse.
MISS K. RAY (from August, 1930).	School Nurse.
MISS A. C. HAMPTON.	Orthopaedic Nurse and Masseuse.
School Medical Department.	Four clerks.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT (under Public Assistance Committee).

T. V. GRIFFITH, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.

P. A. MOORE, M.B., Ch.B.

C. B. THOMSON, M.B., Ch.B.

W. CRERAR, M.B., Ch.B.

MISS E. C. DAVIES.

MISS HELEN BUTLER.

Superintendent Medical Officer, Alma Road Hospital.

Assistant Medical Officer, Alma Road Hospital.

District Medical Officer, North-West Rotherham.

District Medical Officer, South-East Rotherham.

Superintendent Nurse, Alma Road Hospital.

Boarded-out Visitor and Assistant Relieving Officer.

Public Health Department,
 Town Hall,
 Rotherham.

TO THE CHAIRMAN—ALDERMAN F. HARPER—AND MEMBERS OF THE
 PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

I herewith submit, for your consideration, my Annual Report on the General Health Circumstances of the County Borough of Rotherham for the year 1930.

While in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health the Report is a Survey Report with facts given in each section as fully as possible, reference may here be made to some of the more outstanding events of the year.

DEATH RATE.—For the year 1930 this was 10.50, which is next to the lowest recorded of 10.34, which occurred in 1926.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT.—Following Ministry requirements, particulars of other medical services as well as those controlled by the Public Health Committee are included in various tables. These refer to the School Medical Service; the Public Assistance Committee Medical Service (institutional and district); Public Vaccination; and the services rendered by the General Hospitals in the neighbourhood. These are given in Sect. II. of the Report, and show the medical services available for the inhabitants of Rotherham and the changes effected by this important Act.

HOUSING.—It will be recalled that in the report for 1929 a survey was then made of the housing circumstances of the area. For this reason it was not considered necessary to include the full returns in the Report of this year. It is to be hoped that in the near future work on clearance areas and unfit individual houses will be commenced and that concerted efforts under the Housing Acts will be made in re-conditioning others below standard.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.—During the year there was an enlargement of the area by the addition to Sheffield and Rotherham of the Urban Districts of Greasbro', Rawmarsh, and Stocksbridge, and Rotherham Rural District; the Committee now being named The Sheffield, Rotherham, and District, Smoke Abatement Committee. This linkage of contiguous areas was greatly to be desired, as it will give uniformity of action throughout in dealing with something which in its effects cannot be considered local.

MILK SUPPLY.—Samples are now being sent to Sheffield University for the estimation of bacillus coli present. This method of gauging the standard of cleanliness should help in ensuring a better supply of this very necessary food.

X-RAY APPARATUS.—During the year an X-ray set was installed at Oakwood Hall Sanatorium. This absolutely necessary equipment, referred to in several previous reports as an essential for modern diagnosis and treatment, should prove a valuable adjunct to the efficacy of the Sanatorium.

DENTAL TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS.—Once again reference must be made to the serious handicap suffered by a patient in need of dental treatment. An arrangement with the Education Committee, on lines similar to that obtaining with the children attending the Welfare Centres, might be considered.

TUBERCULOSIS AFTER CARE.—The Committee responsible for this have made such definite progress that a large extract is made from their Annual Report. It is felt that this will be of assistance to others faced with a similar scheme, and help in overcoming the many initial difficulties.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Fortunately, only two cases of small-pox occurred. This year, however, was marked by an increase of diphtheria, 146 cases with 10 deaths being recorded. Measles also showed its periodic recurrence.

VENEREAL DISEASES.—The growing increase of female cases, particularly of gonorrhœa, and the very urgent need for protracted and methodical intermediate treatment, will call for early attention by the appointment of a full-time nurse.

STAFF CHANGES.—Once again mention has to be made of those of the staff who, during the year, were given other appointments.

It was with great regret to us that Dr. W. N. Mascall had to leave his post as Maternity and Child Welfare, and Venereal Diseases, Medical Officer, on his appointment to the important position he now holds at the London Hospital. His efficiency and comradeship in work will be long remembered by all with whom he had to deal.

Mr. Wilkinson, District Sanitary Inspector, left in November to take up work at Batley; and Mrs. Airtton and Miss Barlow, District Health Visitors, both resigned, after short periods of service, for higher paid positions.

CONCLUSION.—I have, in conclusion, to thank the Council, the Chairmen and Members of Committees dealing with Health and Medical Services, and you, particularly, Alderman Harper, as Chairman of the Public Health Committee, for continued help and encouragement.

I wish also to acknowledge with sincerest gratitude the splendid service and loyalty of my Staff.

WILLIAM BARR.

SECTION I.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	5,893
Population (census), 1921	68,045
Population (estimated), 1930	70,390
Number of inhabited houses, 1921	13,593
Number of families or separate occupiers, 1921	14,695
Rateable value	£313,968
Sum represented by a penny rate	£1,205

VITAL STATISTICS.

In the following summary extracts from the vital statistics for the year are given :—

			Total.	Male.	Female.		
Births	{	Legitimate ...	1260	630	630	}	Birth rate ... 18.72
		Illegitimate ...	57	28	29		
Deaths	...	...	739	403	336		Death rate ... 10.50
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth						{	from sepsis ... 1
							from other causes 4
Deaths of infants under one year of age, rate per 1,000 births :							
Legitimate, 73.			Illegitimate, 105.			Total, 74	
Deaths from measles (all ages) ...			...	...	...	...	19
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages) ...			...	...	...	...	1
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ...			...	...	...	...	8

In the tables which follow are given the detailed vital statistics of the County Borough.

Other tables of a more specific nature are incorporated in the later sections of this Report dealing with infectious diseases generally, tuberculosis, venereal diseases, maternity and child welfare, mental deficiency, and blind persons.

In the following table the causes of death at different periods of life, as supplied by the Registrar General, are given for the year 1930. The inclusion of this is considered desirable by the Ministry of Health for the purpose of comparison with the figures for other areas, and relates to deaths **registered** in the calendar year, which totalled 739.

The remainder of the figures relating to deaths in other tables of this report are those of the actual deaths which **occurred** during the year, totalling 739, and have been compiled locally.

CAUSES OF DEATH.					Sex	All ages	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-
ALL CAUSES	...	...	...	...	M.	403	50	14	6	13	16	41	122	79	62
					F.	336	50	14	9	14	23	42	70	61	53
1 Enteric fever	...	...	...	...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Small-pox	...	...	...	...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Measles	...	...	...	...	M.	11	1	4	4	2	—	—	—	—	—
					F.	7	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	M.	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
					F.	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5 Whooping cough	...	...	...	...	M.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					F.	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	M.	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
					F.	7	—	1	1	5	—	—	—	—	—
7 Influenza	...	...	...	...	M.	8	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	1
					F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
8 Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	...	...	M.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
					F.	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
9 Meningococcal meningitis	...	...	...	...	M.	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
					F.	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
10 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	M.	33	—	—	—	—	6	12	12	2	1
					F.	16	—	—	—	—	9	7	—	—	—
11 Other tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	...	M.	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
					F.	6	—	1	1	2	—	—	2	—	—
12 Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	...	M.	49	—	—	—	—	—	4	22	18	5
					F.	43	—	—	—	—	—	6	19	12	6
13 Rheumatic fever	...	...	...	...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					F.	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
14 Diabetes	...	...	...	...	M.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
					F.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
15 Cerebral haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	M.	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	10
					F.	25	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	9	10
16 Heart disease	...	...	...	...	M.	63	—	—	—	—	—	3	26	15	19
					F.	43	—	—	—	1	1	7	10	11	13
17 Arterio-sclerosis	...	...	...	...	M.	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	3
					F.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2
18 Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	M.	20	5	—	—	—	—	1	4	6	4
					F.	25	7	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	11
19 Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	M.	39	8	4	—	4	2	4	12	5	—
					F.	32	9	7	2	—	2	4	4	4	—
20 Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	M.	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
					F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21 Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	...	...	...	...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					F.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
22 Diarrhoea, &c.	...	...	...	...	M.	5	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
					F.	7	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table showing ages and causes of death for the year 1930—Continued.

[illegible]

In the following table the vital statistics of the Borough in relation to the months of the year are given :—

				Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total 1930
Rainfall—No. of wet days				16	14	15	20	17	13	18	22	18	14	15	16	198
Inches of rain				3.48	0.81	2.47	2.94	1.44	0.47	5.94	2.55	3.42	2.06	2.96	2.02	30.56
Maximum daily fall—day				26th	1st	15th	3rd	4th	18th	22nd	20th	26th	3rd	18th	30th	—
Maximum daily fall—inches				0.93	0.39	(Snow) 1.05	0.83	0.25	0.08	1.84	0.55	0.74	0.52	0.56	0.57	—
Births—	Legitimate			100	93	104	91	136	110	123	101	112	106	82	103	1261
	Illegitimate			6	4	5	4	6	3	6	3	2	4	3	11	57
	Total			106	97	109	95	142	113	129	104	114	110	85	114	1318
	Birth rate			18.07	16.54	18.58	16.19	24.20	19.26	21.99	17.72	19.43	18.75	14.49	19.43	18.75
Deaths—	Gross			83	87	98	77	71	74	56	58	55	66	66	88	880
	Outward transfers			15	21	12	14	21	16	17	13	13	9	17	18	186
	Inward transfers			4	1	6	3	3	4	2	4	2	7	5	5	46
	Nett			72	67	92	66	53	62	41	49	44	64	54	75	739
	Death rate			12.28	11.42	15.68	11.25	9.03	10.57	6.99	8.35	7.50	10.90	9.20	12.78	10.56
Nett deaths under 1 year of age				15	10	11	7	9	18	2	5	7	5	3	6	98
Infantile mortality rate per 1000 b'ths				142	103	101	74	63	159	16	48	61	45	35	53	74
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE REPORTED	Small-pox			—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Diphtheria			24	11	15	11	10	9	9	8	7	13	15	14	146
	Scarlet fever			39	29	10	14	20	12	16	9	7	17	9	18	200
	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers			—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
	Erysipelas			5	1	7	5	3	2	1	2	2	5	2	3	38
	Pneumonia			27	18	20	20	24	10	13	8	9	17	15	15	196
	Chicken-pox			68	33	116	92	42	22	5	8	14	23	21	48	492
	Encephalitis lethargica			1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Cerebro spinal fever			—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
	Acute polio-myelitis			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Malaria			—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Measles			165	377	650	365	104	14	17	3	3	2	2	2	1704
	German measles			—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	8
	Puerperal fever			—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	7
	Puerperal pyrexia			—	1	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	2	2	1	11
	Ophthalmia neonatorum			—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Pemphigus neonatorum			—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	5
	Pulmonary tuberculosis— Males			3	6	12	5	2	3	3	1	6	9	3	2	55
	Females			7	2	6	3	6	2	3	—	1	4	5	4	43
	Other forms of tub'culosis— Males			—	2	2	3	2	3	1	—	2	—	4	3	22
	Females			1	3	3	2	3	2	—	—	1	2	5	—	22
DEATHS	Small-pox			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Measles			2	3	7	3	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	19
	Scarlet fever			—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	4
	Whooping cough			1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Diphtheria			1	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	2	10
	Typhoid fever			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Erysipelas			1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3
	Influenza			—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	8
	Diarrhoea & enteritis (under 2 yrs)			2	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	8
	Tuberculosis— respiratory			2	4	13	7	3	2	4	1	4	4	2	3	49
	„ other forms			—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	1	9
	Bronchitis			2	5	4	7	3	3	2	—	—	2	3	5	30
	Pneumonia			8	8	7	5	5	8	—	3	4	6	6	8	68
	Malignant disease			11	8	9	5	7	6	3	9	10	8	7	5	88
	Diseases of the heart			10	10	14	10	6	11	9	6	9	13	12	12	122
	Nephritis and Bright's disease			—	3	2	1	1	2	5	4	—	1	—	2	2

					East Ward	St. Ann's Ward	Clifton Ward	South Ward	West Ward	North Ward	Thorn- hill Ward	Mas- bro' Ward	Kimber- worth Ward	Total 1930	
Estimated population					12219	8590	8104	5766	5013	7686	7052	7310	8650	70390	
Number of houses					2856	2010	1896	1349	1173	1798	1650	1711	2024	16467	
Acreage					742.016	121.500	519.228	430.500	563.000	300.000	197.300	411.300	2878.961	5893.305	
Density of houses per acre					3.85	16.55	3.65	3.13	2.08	5.99	8.36	4.16	0.70	2.79	
Density of population per acre					16.44	70.79	15.61	13.40	8.90	25.63	35.75	17.81	3.00	11.95	
Births—	Legitimate ... ..	...	...	...	287	149	85	62	99	119	151	177	132	1261
	Illegitimate ... ..	...	...	...	7	6	2	3	4	9	14	9	3	57
	Total ... ..	...	...	...	294	155	87	65	103	128	165	186	135	1318
	Birth rate ... ..	...	...	...	24.09	18.04	10.74	11.27	20.54	16.65	23.40	25.45	15.61	18.72
Deaths—	Gross ... ..	...	...	...	109	72	118	59	202	72	69	95	83	879
	Outward transfers ... ..	...	...	...	2	1	49	1	127	—	2	—	4	186
	Inward transfers ... ..	...	...	...	11	8	8	2	2	4	5	4	2	46
	Nett ... ..	...	...	...	118	79	77	60	77	76	72	99	81	739
Death rate					9.67	9.20	9.50	10.41	15.36	9.89	10.21	13.54	9.36	10.50	
Nett deaths under 1 year of age					11	15	13	4	4	8	17	17	9	98	
Infantile mortality rate per 1000 births					37	97	149	61	39	62	103	91	67	74	
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE REPORTED	Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	...	32	15	4	2	10	12	28	25	18	146
	Scarlet fever ... ..	...	...	...	44	17	19	10	24	11	9	40	26	200
	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ... ..	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3
	Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	6	7	4	2	9	1	2	4	3	38
	Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	41	18	15	7	44	19	16	13	23	196
	Chicken-pox ... ..	...	...	...	77	62	27	12	34	45	97	45	93	492
	Encephalitis lethargica ... ..	...	...	...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Cerebro-spinal fever ... ..	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3
	Acute polio-myelitis... ..	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Malaria ... ..	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Measles ... ..	...	...	...	379	156	196	101	156	183	222	203	108	1704
	German measles ... ..	...	...	...	4	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	8
	Puerperal fever ... ..	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	2	7
	Puerperal pyrexia ... ..	...	...	...	3	1	—	—	1	5	—	1	—	11
	Ophthalmia neonatorum ... ..	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Pemphigus neonatorum ... ..	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	5
	Pulmonary tuberculosis—	Males	8	7	3	1	10	2	9	5	10	55
		Females	5	5	2	3	8	5	8	3	4	43
	Other forms of tuberculosis—	Males	4	4	1	1	2	2	1	4	3	22
		Females	3	3	2	1	3	3	2	3	2	22
	DEATHS	Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ... ..		...	...	...	3	6	1	—	1	2	3	2	1	19
Scarlet fever ... ..		...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
Whooping cough ... ..		...	...	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diphtheria ... ..		...	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	10
Typhoid fever ... ..		...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ... ..		...	...	...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Influenza ... ..		...	...	...	3	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	8
Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 yrs)		...	...	...	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	8
Tuberculosis—respiratory ... ..		...	...	...	11	5	4	4	3	8	3	6	5	49
		other forms	3	—	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	9
Bronchitis ... ..		...	...	...	4	—	4	3	6	3	3	5	8	36
Pneumonia ... ..		...	...	...	6	12	7	8	6	4	5	14	6	68
Malignant disease ... ..		...	...	...	20	4	6	7	10	15	6	10	10	88
Diseases of the heart ... ..		...	...	...	21	15	7	15	16	7	13	13	15	122
Nephritis and Bright's disease ... ..		...	...	...	1	4	4	2	4	2	2	1	1	21

The following table shows the birth-rate, death-rate, and analysis of mortality, during the year 1930, compared with England and Wales as a whole and various other areas.

(Provisional figures. The rates have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1930. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns).

	RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.								RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.					
	Live births.	Still births.	All causes.	Enteric fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.	Whooping cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and enteritis under two years.	Total deaths under one year.	Certified by registered medical practitioners.	Inquest cases.	Certified by Coroner after P.M.	No inquest.	Uncertified causes of death.
England and Wales...	16.3	0.69	11.4	0.01	0.00	0.10	0.02	0.05	0.09	0.12	0.55	6.0	60	90.4	6.9	1.7	1.0	
107 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London.	16.6	0.71	11.5	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.11	0.50	8.3	64	90.6	6.6	2.3	0.5	
159* Smaller Towns (1921 adjusted populations 20,000-50,000).	16.2	0.69	10.5	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.13	0.43	4.4	55	91.8	5.9	1.2	1.1	
London ...	15.7	0.56	11.4	0.01	0.00	0.23	0.02	0.03	0.10	0.08	0.55	9.9	59	88.3	7.4	4.3	0.0	
Rotherham ...	18.7	0.64	10.4	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.06	0.01	0.14	0.11	0.52	6.0	74	91.9	4.5	3.2	0.4	

* By the creation of Llwchwr U.D. on the 1st April, 1930, and the extension of Sale U.D. on the 1st October, 1930, the number of Smaller Towns was increased to 159.

The birth-rate, death-rate, and analysis of mortality during the years 1926-1930 for Rotherham alone are summarised herewith :—

YEAR.	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.										RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.				
	BIRTH RATE.	DEATH RATE.	Small-pox.	Enteric fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Other forms of tuberculosis.	Diarrhoea and enteritis under two years.	Total deaths under one year.	Deaths under one week.	Deaths under one month.	Maternal deaths.
1926 ...	21.82	10.34	—	—	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.83	0.30	5.8	65	19	28	2.6
1927 ...	20.76	13.46	—	0.01	0.24	0.01	0.23	0.37	0.94	0.21	5.5	90	19	36	2.7
1928 ...	19.05	10.53	0.01	—	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.81	0.20	13.3	71	13	30	4.5
1929 ...	20.01	12.13	—	—	0.01	—	—	0.13	0.65	0.16	9.2	83	27	41	8.3
1930 ...	18.72	10.50	—	—	0.14	0.06	0.27	0.01	0.69	0.13	6.0	74	22	39	3.8
Average ...	20.07	11.40	0.002	0.002	0.10	0.03	0.11	0.11	0.78	0.20	7.9	77	20	35	3.5

SECTION II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

There is no scheme provided by the Local Authority for professional nursing in the home of either (a) general cases or (b) infectious cases.

A grant, however, of £50 a year is made by the Corporation to the Rotherham District Nursing Association, whose valuable work cannot be too highly praised. Advice of a general or special nature is also available in the case of certain infectious diseases, such as measles or pneumonia, in the course of the routine visits of the Health Visitors.

MIDWIVES.

There are twenty-one midwives, to whom no subsidy is granted, in practice in the County Borough.

Two midwives, who, by the approval of the Central Midwives Board, undertake the training of pupils from the Municipal Maternity Home, are paid by the Local Authority at the rate of 7/6 per case.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

Apart from the fact that Insurance medical practitioners are required, under their terms of service, to furnish certain reports to the Tuberculosis Officer in connection with the treatment of tuberculosis, and, further, that the Borough Council appoint one-fifth of the members of the Insurance Committee, there are no other points in which the work of the Local Authority is administered in co-operation with the National Health Insurance Service.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Laboratory arrangements for the examination of clinical materials are provided by the Corporation at the Laboratory attached to the Public Health Department, Town Hall, Rotherham, and the work is performed by the Medical Officer of Health and his assistants.

Particulars of the examinations during the year 1930 are given in Section VI. of this Report.

Bacteriological work of a more detailed character, such as biological tests, virulence tests, Wassermann re-actions, blood cultures, etc., are sent to Sheffield University.

Chemical investigations are carried out by the Public Analyst on behalf of the Local Authority, the Senior Sanitary Inspector and the Assistant Senior Sanitary Inspector being the authorised Inspectors under the Acts.

In Section V. of this Report details are given of samples taken, summonses issued, convictions obtained, and the amounts of the penalties received.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

The local Acts, general adoptive Acts, special local Regulations, and Bye-laws relating to the public health, in force in the area, together with the dates at which the provisions became operative, are as follow :—

LOCAL ACTS.

The First Public Health Supplement Act, 1852.
 Rotherham and Kimberworth Local Board of Health Act, 1863.
 Rotherham and Kimberworth Local Board of Health Act, 1870.
 Rotherham Borough Extension and Sewerage Act, 1879.
 Rotherham Corporation Act, 1904.
 Rotherham Corporation Act, 1911.
 Rotherham Corporation Act, 1915.
 Rotherham Corporation Act, 1921.
 Rotherham Corporation Act, 1924.
 Rotherham Corporation Act, 1928.
 Rotherham Corporation Act, 1930.

GENERAL ADOPTIVE ACTS.

The Public Libraries Act.
 The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.
 The Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, Parts 1, 2, 3, and 5.
 The Notification of Births Act, 1907.

Sections of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907 in force as follows :—

- Part 2. (Streets and Buildings) Sections 16, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 32, and 33.
- Part 3. (Sanitary Provisions) Sections 34, 36, 43, 48, 50, and 51.
- Part 4. (Infectious Diseases) Sections 52, 55, 56, 63, and 64.
- Part 5. (Common Lodging Houses) Sections 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, and 75.
- Part 7. (Police) Section 78 (Regulations as to Street Traffic) Sections 79, 80, 85, and 86.
- Part 8. (Fire Brigade) Sections 87, 88, 89, and 90.
- Part 10. (Miscellaneous) Section 93.

Public Health Act, 1925, Sections 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 24, 26, 30, 35, 37, 45, 51, and 55.

SPECIAL LOCAL REGULATIONS.

Measles and German Measles, 1920.

BYE-LAWS.

Nuisances, the Keeping of Animals, and the Cleansing of Footways and Pavements, 1893.
 Slaughterhouses, 1893.
 Common Lodging Houses, 1893.
 Locomotives on Highways, 1901.
 Houses Let in Lodgings, 1920.
 Offensive Trades, 1922.
 Pleasure Fairs, 1922.
 Tents, Vans, Sheds, and similar structures used for human habitation, 1923.
 New Streets and Buildings, 1925.
 Drainage of Existing Buildings, 1926.
 Nursing Homes, 1928.

HOSPITALS.

In the following summary are briefly set out the hospital services, public and voluntary, within or without the area, which are used by the inhabitants of the County Borough of Rotherham.

Name.	Situation.	Purpose.	Beds.	Proportion, Rotherham.	Management.
Oakwood Hall Sanatorium	Rotherham	Tuberculosis	100	70 beds Rotherham	Local Authority
Isolation Hospital	Rotherham	Infectious diseases	64	30 beds West Riding	Local Authority
Kimberworth Hospital	Rotherham	Smallpox	17	All	Local Authority
Ferham House	Rotherham	Maternity	10	All	Local Authority
Alma Road Hospital	Rotherham	General	359	50%	Local Authority
Rotherham Hospital	Rotherham	General	130	66%	Voluntary
Royal Hospital	Sheffield	General	330	1%	Voluntary
Royal Infirmary	Sheffield	General	476	1%	Voluntary
Jessop Hospital	Sheffield	Maternity and women's diseases	145	1%	Voluntary
Norton Hall	Sheffield	Puerperal cases	46	1%	Voluntary
Sheffield Children's Hospital	Sheffield	Children	92	1%	Voluntary
Yorkshire Children's Orthopaedic Hospital	Kirbymoorside	Orthopaedic	106	5 beds	Voluntary

Further details with regard to the Hospitals under the control of the Local Authority concerning the classification of the medical and nursing staffs on 31st December, 1930, and the employment of consultants, are as follow:—

Name.	Medical Staff.	Nursing Staff.	Consultants.
Oakwood Hall Sanatorium	1 part time	Matron ... 1 Sisters ... 4 Nurses ... 12	Orthopaedic Surgeon when required.
Isolation Hospital	1 part time	Matron ... 1 Sister ... 1 Nurses ... 6	Surgeon when required
Ferham House Maternity Home	1 part time	Matron ... 1 Sisters ... 2 Nurses ... 3	Obstetric Surgeon employed
Kimberworth Hospital	1 part time	Staffed from Isolation Hospital when required	
Alma Road Hospital	2	Matron ... 1 Sisters ... 8 Nurses ... 50 Male Nurses 4	

In the following table is specified the bed accommodation of the various Hospitals in the Borough relating to defined grouping of case material.

	General Hospital.	Alma Road Hospital.	Oakwood Hall Sanatorium	Isolation Hospital.	Ferham House Maternity Home.	Kimber- worth Hospital.
Medical	36	106	—	—	—	—
Surgical	72	61	—	—	—	—
Children	22	30	—	—	—	—
Chronic sick	—	66	—	—	—	—
Venereal	—	5	—	—	2	—
Tuberculosis	—	26	100	—	—	—
Isolation	—	—	—	64	—	17
Maternity	—	14	—	—	10	—
Mental and mental defectives	—	51	—	—	—	—

It should be noted that the three hospitals, the General, Alma Road, and Oakwood, are not utilised solely by the County Borough. The General Hospital is available for the whole of the surrounding area, the proportion of Borough patients to the whole treated being in the neighbourhood of 66 per cent. Alma Road Hospital serves the areas of the Rotherham County Borough and the Rother Valley Public Assistance Committees, with a population of approximately 188,400. Oakwood Hall Sanatorium, with its 100 beds, has 30 definitely allocated to the West Riding County Council by agreement.

ALMA ROAD HOSPITAL.

The following extracts from Form Hosp. 6 of the Ministry of Health give details of the institutional treatment of the sick in Alma Road Hospital, Rotherham. This institution serves the areas of the County Borough of Rotherham and the Rother Valley Public Assistance Committees, with an approximate population of 188,400, and is maintained as a hospital under the Poor Law Act.

The total number of beds available for sick, maternity, and mental, cases is as follows :—

For men	142	} excluding cots in 11 maternity wards
For women	154	
For children under 16 years	63	
Total	359	

The following table shows the classification of the accommodation for the sick and the number of beds occupied on 31st December, 1930.

Classification of wards.	Number of wards.	BEDS							
		MEN		WOMEN		CHILDREN (under 16 years of age)		Total.	
		Pro- vided	Occu- pied	Pro- vided	Occu- pied	Pro- vided	Occu- pied	Pro- vided	Occu- pied
1 Medical	9	53	50	53	51	—	—	106	101
2 Surgical	4	27	24	17	13	17	14	61	51
3 Children	3	—	—	—	—	30	26	30	26
4 Chronic sick	2	23	23	43	34	—	—	66	57
5 Venereal	1	5	3	—	—	—	—	5	3
6 Tuberculosis	2	10	5	8	6	8	6	26	17
7 Isolation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Maternity	1	—	—	14	8	—	—	14	8
9 Mental	2	24	24	19	19	8	8	51	51
(a) Short stay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Long stay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 Mental defectives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 Other	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	8
Total	25	142	129	154	131	63	54	370	322

The following gives the statistics of in-patients relating to the period from 1st April, 1930, to 31st December, 1930.

DISEASE GROUPS							Children (under 16 years of age).	Men and Women.
Acute infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	43
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	8
Tuberculosis—								
Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	24
Non-pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	12
Malignant disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	58
Rheumatism—								
(1) Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever) together with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	44
(2) Non-articular manifestations of so-called “rheum- atism” (muscular rheumatism, fibrositis, lumbago and sciatica)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9
(3) Chronic arthritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	32
Venereal disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9
Puerperal pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Puerperal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	3
Other diseases and accidents connected with child bearing	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	252
Mental diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	151
Senile decay	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	75
Violence	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	75
<i>In respect of cases not included above :</i>								
Disease of the nervous system and sense organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	146
Disease of the resperatory system	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	131
,, ,, circulatory ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	158
,, ,, digestive ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	212
,, ,, genito-urinary ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	76
,, ,, skin	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	122
Other diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	186	70
							609	1711

At the two general hospitals in the County Borough facilities are available for operative surgery, both institutions having one theatre. X-ray plant is provided at both, and also at Oakwood Hall Sanatorium.

Dental work is carried out at the School and Child Welfare Centres, and a special department is under consideration by the Committee of the Rotherham Hospital, and will be in full working order as soon as the new out-patient department is completed. Ophthalmic work is well developed at the General Hospital, and the consultant also acts in connection with the School Clinic. Massage and

remedial exercises are carried out at both general hospitals, and also in connection with the School and Child Welfare Clinics. Pathological work is undertaken for the two general hospitals and the other institutions and clinics of the Corporation by the Public Health Department, so far as specimens of a public health nature are concerned, and by the Sheffield University or other private pathological laboratories for specimens not in that category or which cannot be done locally, such as biological tests.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

Two maternity homes in the Borough are registered under the provisions of the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, one as a Maternity Home only and the other as a Nursing and Maternity Home. Each has been conducted in a satisfactory manner. No new applications were received for registration, nor any orders made during the year refusing or cancelling such, and no applications for exemption from registration were applied for.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

During the year investigations have been made into all maternal deaths occurring in the Borough, and the results of each enquiry have been forwarded to the Maternal Mortality Committee, or in the case of extra urban deaths, to the responsible authority for the area in which the case was normally resident, for transmission to that Committee.

All cases of puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia are enquired into by the Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, and particulars of these enquiries will be found in Section IX. of this Report.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS, ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS, AND HOMESLESS CHILDREN.

In the case of unmarried mothers, these are usually dealt with by an order of admission into the Alma Road Institution. In most cases, however, at the time of admission the woman should be classed as an expectant unmarried mother. In some cases the woman enters the Institution for the confinement only, and, after the child is born, takes her discharge. In other cases, where the woman has no home or her parents refuse to take her back, she remains, along with her child, in the Institution until she can get the child adopted, leaving her in the position of again obtaining employment.

There is also another type of unmarried woman who has lived with her supposed husband as man and wife for many years, although not married. In these cases, to prevent the home being broken up, out-relief is granted. Under the Relief Regulation Order the grant of relief to this class of case is left entirely at the discretion of the Committee.

At the present time there are several cases of unmarried mothers resident at the Alma Road Institution, and in some cases they have been chargeable for a considerable period.

In the case of women who give birth to an illegitimate child in the Institution, the Public Assistance Committee take the necessary legal steps on behalf of the mother to obtain, if possible, an affiliation order on the putative father.

Illegitimate children and homeless children are dealt with as under:—

Children up to three years of age are provided for in the Institution (House portion) Nursery, and are cared for by a staff of nursery attendants under the direction of the Workhouse Matron.

Section 170 (2) makes it the duty of the Medical Officer of the Institution to examine every infant under the age of 18 months at least once in every fortnight and every other child once at least in every month.

On reaching the age of three years all children in the Institution (except hospital cases) are transferred to the Children's Homes. There are ten Children's Homes within the Borough, in charge of a Foster-mother or Foster-mothers, with a Lady Superintendent in control of the whole of the Homes. The children are examined once every three months by Dr. Turner, School Medical Officer, and also are examined quarterly by the School Dentist. In the case of children requiring curative treatment, they attend more frequently.

Where suitable foster-parents can be found and the child is also suitable, the case is boarded out in a private home, and the Committee usually allow 7s. 6d. weekly for maintenance, together with 20s. quarterly allowance for clothing. Many of these children receive medical attention from outside medical men, but all the boarded-out children are required to attend for a quarterly medical examination by Dr. Turner.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

No institutional accommodation has been provided for the care of mental defectives solely for the use of local cases. Rotherham is, however, one of the constituent authorities of the South-West Yorkshire Joint Board for Mental Defectives, and it is hoped that the St. Catherine's Home, near Doncaster, will be ready for the reception of patients during the forthcoming year.

The 27 mental defectives who are at present in certified or approved institutions are all feeble-minded, and are accommodated in the following institutions:—Whittington Hall, Stoke Park Colony, Shotley Bridge, Prudhoe Hall, Calderstones Institution, Royal Albert Institution, Rampton State Institution, and Gainsborough Institution.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

There are two motor ambulances, one specifically used for small-pox, and one for the other infectious diseases requiring removal to the Isolation Hospital.

Accidents and non-infectious cases continue to be dealt with by the Police in a highly efficient manner.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

The following is a list of the out-patient departments under the control of the Corporation and provided by them, together with the sessional times, and attendances for 1930 :—

	Situation	Sessional time	Attendances 1930
1. CHILD WELFARE Ferham House	Kimberworth Road	Tuesday, Friday afternoons	7216
Cranworth Centre	Cranworth Road	Monday, Thursday afternoons	9079
2. ANTE-NATAL Ferham House	Kimberworth Road	Wednesday afternoons	1009
3. SCHOOL CHILDREN Ferham House	Kimberworth Road	Each morning	22101
Cranworth Centre	Cranworth Road	Each morning	
Thorpe Hesley	Thorpe Hesley	One morning weekly	
4. ORTHOPAEDIC Cranworth Centre	Cranworth Road	One afternoon monthly	218
5. REMEDIAL, ETC. Cranworth Centre	Cranworth Road	Four mornings weekly	3644
6. OPHTHALMIC Ferham House	Kimberworth Road	One morning weekly	1133
Cranworth Centre	Cranworth Road	alternately	
7. DENTAL Ferham House	Kimberworth Road	Eight half days	4331
Cranworth Centre	Cranworth Road	weekly	
8. TUBERCULOSIS Dispensary	Frederick Street	Monday, Wednesday afternoons	1811
9. VENEREAL DISEASES Centre	Frederick Street	Daily	9094

In addition, 1,111 attendances were made at the school baths at Ferham House.

It should be noted that whilst the Dental Clinic, Orthopædic Clinic, and Remedial Exercises Clinic are under the Education Authority, children under five years of age can have treatment, by arrangement, when referred by the Medical Officer of the Child Welfare Centre.

During the year 156 were so referred for dental treatment and 13 for orthopædic.

There are no day nurseries in Rotherham.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

The Local Government Act, 1929, came into force on 1st April, 1930, and the following briefly summarises the arrangements made for the transfer of medical services from the Board of Guardians to the Local Authority.

Whilst, so far as health was concerned, and in keeping with the underlying spirit of the Act, it was felt that linkage with the existing health services of the Borough was an ultimate desire, and that health service which could be legally provided otherwise than by Poor Law Relief should be so provided, it was found that this ideal could not be attained under existing circumstances. This ideal was epitomised in Memorandum L.G.A.3, dated 17th April, 1929, and reads as follows :—

“The Minister is sure that the Council will wish to make the widest possible arrangement under this provision, and, indeed, it is a main object of the Act to secure that as soon as practicable the existing form of assistance shall be in the hands of one and not more than one branch of the Council’s organisation.”

The administrative scheme of Rotherham, approved by the Minister of Health on the 31st October, 1929, as far as health services are regarded, was as follows :—

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS 1875 TO 1926, AS EXTENDED BY S. 14(2) OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

The provision for the use of inhabitants of the County Borough of hospitals for the reception of persons suffering from notifiable infectious disease other than tuberculosis, measles, german measles, whooping cough, and chicken pox.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE ACT, 1918.

(1) The provision of the services of a doctor for illness connected with pregnancy and illness (whether of the mother or the child) during the period of confinement.

(2) The provision of milk or other food for expectant and nursing mothers and children medically certified to need additional nourishment.

(3) In the foregoing paragraph the term “ children ” means children who have not attained the age of 5 years and are not being educated in schools recognised by the Board of Education.

BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.

The provision of domiciliary assistance to blind persons.

Apart from these, no formal declaration was made by the Council that other services should be administered under special Acts. A Public Assistance Depart-

ment was set up to carry on, under local administration, the work of the Board of Guardians. Co-ordination, in this direction, however, with the existing health service, was not attempted in accordance with Circular 1095 of the Minister of Health, which advises that the Medical Officer of Health of the County Borough Council should be the chief medical adviser of the Authority and its various committees in all matters relating to the co-ordination and general medical administration of the public health services.

So far as the broad conception of health is concerned, the following are some of the governing factors of the Public Assistance Committee :—

- (1) It is composed of 18 persons who are members of the Council.
- (2) It shall, in co-operation with other committees of the Council and when necessary,
 - (a) arrange for the proper care and maintenance of all persons requiring relief in a poor-law institution ;
 - (b) keep a register of all persons who have received assistance from any committee or sub-committee of the Council ;
 - (c) arrange in suitable cases for the rights and powers of parents in respect of children being vested in the Council under Section 78 of the Poor Law Act, 1927 ;
 - (d) arranged, in suitable cases, for children being boarded out.
- (3) The functions of the Public Assistance Committee, in so far as they relate to the maintenance of poor children up to the age of 16 years, apart from their parents, the domiciliary relief of expectant and nursing mothers, except in so far as this relates to the functions covered by the declaration in Clause 2 of this Scheme, the domiciliary relief of the sighted dependents of the blind, the domiciliary care of ineducable mentally defective persons, shall be discharged on behalf of and subject to the general direction and control of the Public Assistance Committee by the Education Committee, Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, Blind Persons Committee, Mental Deficiency Committee of the Council respectively.

One function definitely ascribed by statute to the Public Health Committee was that of the supervision of children under the Children Act, the activities of which were automatically taken over by the Maternity and Child Welfare Subcommittee of the Public Health Committee, after consultation between the officials concerned

Regarding child welfare under the Children Act, 1908, Part I. provides that any child under seven years of age who is maintained for reward shall be notified to the Local Authority in order that it may be kept under observation or supervision. Prior to April of 1930 the functions of Part I. were discharged by the Board of Guardians, but were transferred to the County Borough Council on April

1st under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act of 1918. The Act requires that the Local Authority shall appoint officers to visit periodically and satisfy themselves that the children are properly nursed and maintained, and to give any advice or direction necessary to their nursing and maintenance.

The Health Visitors were accordingly appointed the specific officers under the Act and the work linked up with the Child Welfare organisation.

Another statutory transfer from the Board of Guardians to the Public Health Committee was the administration of the Vaccination Acts. The County Borough is divided into two areas for this purpose, the South-East and the North-West, each with a Vaccination Officer and a Public Vaccinator.

The following gives the details :—

District.	Population. (Census 1921)	Vaccination Officer.	Public Vaccinator.
South East	33,265	F. S. Butcher	Dr. H. R. Elliott.
North West	34,757	T. J. Voss	Dr. C. B. Thomson.

Dr. T. V. Griffith, the Medical Officer of the Alma Road Institution, also acts as a Public Vaccinator.

For the purpose of domiciliary medical attendance, the County Borough is divided into two areas since the "appointed day." Prior to April 1st, 1930, there were four medical officers acting within the Rotherham County Borough, two of the medical officers having relatively small districts. Now, however, the Public Assistance Committee have divided the County Borough area into two districts so far as medical attention is concerned, Dr. Crerar being in charge of the South-Eastern district and Dr. Thomson of the North-Western district.

The usual practice has been for the District Medical Officer to supply medicine direct to the sick poor but it was found that owing to the altered conditions of cases in the North-West district the recipients in the Thorpe Hesley area were called upon to incur travelling expenses which they could not afford. This matter has now been considered by the Public Assistance Committee, who have decided that patients in the Thorpe Hesley area can now be supplied with medicine on a prescription issued to a local chemist.

No correlation with the existing Panel system, whereby an individual with years to his credit is suddenly and irrevocably called from voluntary to non-voluntary medical service, exists.

Regarding institutional accommodation, the only Poor Law Institution in the Borough is situated in Alma Road, and goes by that name. So far as the hospital is concerned, details have already been given under a previous heading in this Section.

Owing to the fact that the Institution met the needs not only of the Borough but also of the surrounding West Riding areas in a proportion, roughly, of half and half, it was found impracticable to provide hospital treatment exclusively under the Public Health and other special Acts, the outside Authorities having a call on the Institution for a term of years not yet fixed.

No great difficulty, however, exists in separating the Hospital from the House, as another entrance could be easily provided.

Under Section 13 of the Act, no co-operation had been arrived at between the two Authorities of the Voluntary and the Municipal Hospitals at the end of the year under review, although at the time of completing this Report certain proposals had been tabled at a joint conference called by the Local Authority.

SECTION III.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER.

The supplies obtained during 1930 were as follow:—

From Derwent Valley Water Board (via Sheffield), 782,000 gallons per day.

From Langsett (Sheffield Corporation), 1,600,000 gallons per day.

From Ulley Reservoir (Rotherham Corporation), 771,000 gallons (total for year).

The total service reservoir capacity now available is $4\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons, which is equal to 1 $\frac{4}{5}$ th days' supply for the town.

The whole of the distribution in the Borough is effected by gravitation, pumping only being employed regularly to feed Langsett water into the Boston overhead tank, and occasionally to supply a small quantity of Ulley water to the Cranworth Service Reservoir.

The general condition of the town mains is being steadily improved, both by renewal of the older pipes with concrete lined pipes of increased capacity, and by the continued scraping of mains which are partially choked with incrustation, but otherwise in a satisfactory condition.

HOUSING SITES.

Considerable extensions of the distribution system have been made to supply the new Herringthorpe Housing Site, and a high pressure supply of Langsett water is afforded to this area.

OUT DISTRICTS.

A scheme is in course of preparation for the improvement and extension of the supply to the Wortley Road, Scholes, and Thorpe Hesley areas.

A length of half-mile of main in Thorpe Street has already been scraped with a view to ensuring the success of this scheme.

TOWN AREA.

Improvements and extensions to the distribution system in the centre of the town have been executed to ensure an adequate supply to the improved areas and to the new Technical College.

CHARACTER OF WATER.

A marked brown discolouration of the water in districts supplied with Langsett water has been much in evidence during part of this year, and has occasionally caused unnecessary concern to numerous consumers. By adjustment of the treatment at Langsett, the Sheffield Corporation have now overcome this discolouration, although such adjustments necessarily require a considerable period of experiment to achieve the best results.

Such discolouration is due to an unusual excess of peat stain in the filtered water, and the human consumption of such water will not be attended by any ill effects, all harmful constituents of the water, if present, having been efficiently removed by filtration.

Continual tests on this water have been made throughout the year, and in no case has any sample been found to contain anything detrimental to the health of the consumer.

ADDITIONAL FUTURE SUPPLY.

During 1930, plans have been made by which Rotherham will be enabled to participate in the supply to be afforded from the intended new works of the Sheffield Corporation at Burbage, when these are completed, subject to Parliamentary approval.

A sample of the piped supply was analysed during the year, and the following report thereon shows it to be a typical moorland supply.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.

Suspended matter	...	...	...	...	Faint trace.
Appearance of a column 2ft. long	...	...	...	...	Cloudy; brownish yellow.
Taste	...	...	...	...	Normal.
Odour	...	...	...	...	None.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION.

	Parts per 100,000.						
Total solid matter	8.80
Loss on ignition	2.80
Chlorine	1.14
Equivalent to sodium chloride	1.89
Nitrates	None.
Nitrates as nitrogen	0.03
Poisonous metals (lead, etc.)	None.
Total hardness	2.6
Oxygen absorbed, 4 hours at 80 deg. F.	0.271
Ammoniacal nitrogen	0.0006
Albuminoid nitrogen	0.0072

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

B. coli. test.

Presumptive coli. organisms (MacConkey's salt lactose broth).

Positive with 25 c.c. Negative with 20 c.c.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The supervision of Rivers and Streams in the County Borough rests with the West Riding Rivers Board.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

By means of a high level and also a low level sewer, the sewage of the greater part of Rotherham is conveyed to the Aldwarke Sewage Works on the banks of the river Don. The method of purification is by the bio-aeration process.

The village of Thorpe Hesley has a separate sewerage system and sprinkler filter, and the sewage from Blackburn is treated at the adjacent disposal works of the City of Sheffield.

Cesspools exist in the unsewered parts of the district.

During the year under review several sewers were extended, and the drains of 18 houses, which previously discharged into three cesspools, were re-constructed and connected to the sewers.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

During the year, extensions of the sewers brought several privies within the drainage area. Fourteen privies were converted to water closets and five others were abolished.

The number of privies remaining at the end of 1930 was as follows :—

Within the drainage area	...	...	...	...	36
Outside the drainage area	...	...	...	...	140
					—176

Pail closets number 2 within the drainage area and 32 outside the drainage area, several of which are of a temporary character, and functioning in connection with vans and sheds used for human habitation.

Fifteen trough closets were converted to separate pedestal w.c.s during the year, leaving approximately 500 trough closets in the Borough, in addition to those provided at the schools and factories.

Waste water closets number 19.

The remainder of the closet accommodation consists of water closets.

The following is a statement of privies converted or abolished and dry ashpits abolished since 1910 :—

Year	Privies converted or abolished.	Dry ashpits abolished.	Year	Privies converted or abolished.	Dry ashpits abolished.
1910	445	—	1921	20	83
1911	734	—	1922	13	47
1912	175	—	1923	11	13
1913	63	—	1924	2	46
1914	21	29	1925	9	37
1915	7	32	1926	9	34
1916	—	1	1927	14	40
1917	—	1	1928	15	24
1918	—	1	1929	5	41
1919	8	3	1930	19	124
1920	32	62			

SCAVENGING.

The cleansing of privies and cesspools, and the removal and disposal of house refuse, are undertaken by the Cleansing Department of the Borough Engineer.

Privies in the urban parts of the Borough are emptied every fortnight. Those in the rural parts are emptied every eight weeks, or more frequently as required.

Pail closets, fixed ashpits, and movable bins, are emptied weekly. Cesspools are emptied by mechanical emptier as required.

The total amount of refuse collected and disposed of during the year ended 31st March, 1931, amounted to 21,180 tons, and represents 16.65 cwts. per 1,000 population per day.

Refuse was disposed of by means of incineration at the Destructor and by controlled tipping. Four of the five tips of the Borough are re-claiming low lying areas, which, when completed, will be used as recreation grounds.

The percentage of refuse tipped was 79% and incinerated 21%.

During the year 124 fixed dry ashpits, serving 257 houses, were abolished, leaving 395 to be dealt with.

Street cleansing is undertaken by the Highways Department of the Borough Engineer.

There are $65\frac{3}{4}$ miles of roads in the Borough, of which approximately

11 miles are cleansed daily.

6 Do. 3 times per week.

20 Do. twice per week.

$28\frac{3}{4}$ Do. once weekly.

During the year $67\frac{1}{4}$ million square yards of streets were cleansed exclusive of footpaths.

Also, during the year 5688 gullies were emptied by hand and 7821 by the suction gully emptier.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following is a summary of the work done by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year, together with a statement of the periodic sanitary work performed by the Health Visitors.

MALE STAFF.

[illegible]

FEMALE STAFF.

Inquiries in respect of various infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1051
Visits to houses let in lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
„ „ workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
„ „ public lavatories	...	...	...	...	...	...	305
„ „ houses, anti-fly campaign	...	...	...	...	...	...	812
Other miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	95

In the following summary, details are given of the defects remedied:—

Drains relaid and new drains provided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
„ repaired, trapped, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
„ cleansed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	242
Soil pipes repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cesspools abolished ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cesspools repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Street nuisances abated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Water closets rebuilt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
„ repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	311
„ provided (additional) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
„ provided in place of privies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
„ cleansed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Trough closets converted to waterclosets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Privies abolished ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Wet ashpits abolished ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Dry ashpits abolished ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124
Moveable ashbins provided in place of wet ashpits ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Moveable ashbins provided in place of dry ashpits ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	257
Moveable ashbins renewed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	236
Yards paved or paving repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177
Walls pointed (houses) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
Stagnant water removed from cellars ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Chimneys repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Roofs repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	265
Eaves gutters and fall pipes repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	357
Eaves gutters and fallpipes cleansed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143
Fall pipes disconnected from drains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Sinks renewed or repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Sink waste pipes cleansed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sink wastes renewed or repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
Sink waste pipes dis-connected from drains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
House floors repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Defective plaster work repaired (houses) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117
Defective ceilings repaired (houses) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Ranges and fireplaces repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
Washing coppers repaired or renewed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Stairs repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Window defects remedied (houses) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Door defects remedied (houses) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Offensive accumulations removed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Water supplies improved ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Nuisances from the keeping of animals abated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Dangerous structures remedied ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Outbuildings repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Outbuildings demolished ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Coal stores provided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Wells filled in ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dirty houses cleansed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Street nuisances abated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15

Other nuisances abated (unclassified)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Nuisances connected with offensive trades remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defects connected with factories and workshops remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Dairies farms improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

Four summonses were issued for unabated nuisances ; in two instances orders were made requiring the necessary works to be carried out, and in the two remaining instances, the nuisances having been abated before the cases were heard, orders were made for the costs of the summonses.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Under arrangement between the Councils of the City of Sheffield and the County Borough of Rotherham, all the powers relating to the abatement of nuisance from smoke, conferred by the Public Health Act, 1875, and the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, were conferred on the Joint Smoke Abatement Committee. From May 12th, 1930, the Urban Districts of Greasbro', Rawmarsh, Stocksbridge, and the Rotherham Rural District were included, and now form the Sheffield, Rotherham, and District, Smoke Abatement Committee. This co-operative movement provides uniformity of action and progress over almost the whole of the surrounding area, and though it is premature as yet to report, should help considerably towards the prevention of pollution and make for a healthier atmosphere.

The following table shows the work done during the past three years, and the gradual improvement made, in Rotherham.

	1928	1929	1930
No. of observations on chimneys of one hour each	1059	1050	879
„ minutes during which excessive smoke was emitted	3248	3028½	2183
Average number of minutes during which smoke was emitted	3.4	2.8	2.3
No. of intimations served	49	59	44
„ works visited	49	77	63
„ Statutory Notices served	21	23	17
„ complaints received and attended to	6	6	9
„ chimneys dismantled	2	4	3
„ chimneys raised	2	—	—
„ chimneys erected (new)	1	2	6
„ prosecutions (an abatement order and costs in each case)	2	2	1

As will be seen, the number of observations taken during the year is slightly less than in the previous years. This is due to the extra work entailed by the adding of the other districts, but the minutes of smoke emission shows an average improvement.

The manufacturers are realising that, apart from nuisance caused, considerable waste of fuel is also made, and are using improved methods by substituting gas and oil for coal, where opportunity occurs, as well as substituting mechanical stoking for hand stoking. During the year the following conversions have taken place :—

- 4 steam generators converted for gas burning.
- 12 reheating furnaces converted for gas burning.
- 1 annealing furnaces converted for gas burning.
- 2 glass melting furnaces converted for gas burning.
- 12 reheating furnaces converted for oil burning.
- 1 reheating furnace converted for pulverised fuel burning.
- 10 reheating furnaces converted for mechanical stoking.
- 1 boiler and chimney to assist load on existing boilers.

It will be seen that Rotherham is doing its share in the forward movement, and it is hoped that further progress will be made in this direction, for these improvements undoubtedly tend to make a healthier, cleaner, and happier community.

The following table gives the ultra violet ray readings and the monthly details of the observations with the soot deposit gauges taken at the Town Hall and Oakwood Hall Sanatorium for the year 1930 :—

TOWN HALL.

Month	Ultra-violet ray readings		Soot deposit gauge.					
	Total units	Daily average	Rainfall	Total solids dissolv'd	Total insoluble matter	Equivalent to tons per square mile.		
						Total insoluble	Total soluble	Total solids
			m/m's.	grams.	grams.			
January ...	2.0	0.07	122.3	0.413	0.890	32.35	15.01	47.36
February ...	5.0	0.18	15.6	0.270	1.089	39.58	9.81	49.40
March ...	12.0	0.39	46.7	0.290	1.001	36.39	10.54	46.93
April ...	25.5	0.85	67.2	0.331	0.821	29.85	12.03	41.88
May ...	63.0	2.03	44.2	0.249	0.813	29.55	9.05	38.60
June ...	89.5	2.98	14.2	0.166	0.510	17.73	5.77	23.50
July ...	69.0	2.22	91.3	0.227	0.659	22.91	7.89	30.80
August ...	55.0	1.77	65.7	0.336	0.595	20.68	12.72	33.41
September ...	17.0	0.57	81.3	0.250	0.342	11.89	8.69	20.58
October ...	12.0	0.39	46.0	0.182	0.177	6.15	6.33	12.48
November ...	8.0	0.27	73.1	0.182	0.263	9.14	6.33	15.47
December ...	5.0	0.16	55.0	0.186	0.221	8.03	6.76	14.79
Average ...	30.25	0.99	60.22	0.257	0.615	22.01	9.24	31.26

OAKWOOD HALL SANATORIUM.

Month	Ultra-violet ray readings		Soot deposit gauge.					
	Total units	Daily average	Rainfall	Total solids dissolv'd	Total insoluble matter	Equivalent to tons per square mile.		
						Total insoluble	Total soluble	Total solids
			m/m's.	grams.	grams.			
January ...	3.5	0.11	70.0	0.192	0.146	4.90	6.44	11.34
February ...	5.5	0.2	16.7	0.124	0.140	4.69	4.16	8.85
March ...	13.0	0.42	49.7	0.182	0.187	6.27	6.10	12.37
April ...	29.5	0.98	68.4	0.182	0.200	6.71	6.10	12.81
May ...	70.0	2.26	45.5	0.145	0.215	7.20	4.86	12.06
June ...	101.5	3.38	7.6	0.087	0.226	7.58	2.91	10.49
July ...	81.5	2.63	144.8	0.220	0.306	10.26	7.38	17.64
August ...	59.5	1.9	57.5	0.114	0.213	7.14	3.82	10.96
September ...	21.0	0.7	84.6	0.206	0.180	6.04	6.91	12.95
October ...	19.0	0.61	48.7	0.163	0.172	5.77	5.47	11.23
November ...	9.5	0.32	59.4	0.154	0.181	6.07	5.16	11.23
December ...	5.0	0.16	36.8	0.162	0.225	7.54	5.43	12.98
Average ...	34.85	1.14	57.48	0.161	0.199	6.68	5.39	12.08

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The following offensive trades existed in the Borough at the end of December, 1930 :—

Fish friers	...	...	...	...	88
Tripe boilers	...	...	...	...	4
Gut scrapers	...	...	...	...	1
Rag and bone dealers	...	...	...	...	3
Hide and skin dealers	...	...	...	...	2
Blood driers	...	...	...	...	1
					—
					99
					==

During the year, one new business of a fish frier and one new business of a tripe boiler were established. Six applications for the consent of the Council to the establishing of the business of a fish frier were refused.

Three fish friers were cautioned on account of the unsatisfactory condition of their premises.

An instance of maggot breeding from putrescible animal matter for business was observed. The business ceased immediately after a caution was issued.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

In all, 255 visits were paid to the five common lodging-houses in the Borough.

The premises, none of which were originally erected for the purpose of lodging-houses, and are not all that could be desired, were maintainly in a cleanly condition.

There is a total accommodation for 221, but on no occasion were all the beds occupied.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Eighteen houses are now registered as let in lodgings. Three have been registered during the year.

Eighty-two inspections were made and 15 written notices concerning annual cleansing were sent out in April. Twenty-four written notices were sent out during the year for non-compliance. As a result there has been a marked improvement in the provision for the preparation and cooking of food and the provision for the washing of clothes.

TENTS, VANS, AND SHEDS.

The somewhat marked inclination towards the occupation of huts, caravans, etc., as dwellings, which showed itself in a small section of the public about the years 1920-1921, and which was largely the result of an insufficient supply of

houses, is waning, mainly because of the increased supply of houses and the demand, especially among the better occupiers, for a higher standard of accommodation than a hut offers. A bath, hot and cold water on the sink, and the all-round greater comfort of a Corporation house, make an appeal to the housewife.

At the end of 1930 the following structures were in the Borough :—

Occupied vans on wheels	17
Vans on wheels, with extensions	2
Huts, not on wheels	11
	—
	30
	==

Six of the vans were occupied by travelling hawkers who had pitched in the Borough for the Winter season. The remainder of the vans were more or less “stationary.”

Bye-laws relating to tents, vans, and sheds have been found to be effective in connection with existing structures, but as further control was found necessary to prevent indiscriminate “pitching” in the Borough, the powers of the Corporation were extended by Sections 40 and 41 of the Rotherham Corporation Act, 1930, under which section, with certain reservations, no tent, van, shed, or similar structure used or intended to be used for human habitation shall be placed or kept on any land within the Borough without the previous consent of the Corporation.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The number of workshops on the register at the end of 1930 are set out below :—

Workshops and workplaces (excluding bakehouses) ...	111
Bakehouses (including factory bakehouses)	13
	—
	124
	==

Details of inspection, including inspections made by the Health Visitors, are given herewith :—

Premises.	Inspections.	Written. notices.	Verbal. notices.
Factories (including factory laundries)	40	3	—
Workshops (including workshop laundries) ...	124	—	8
Workplaces (other than outworkers' premises)...	2	—	2
	166	3	10

In the following statement, particulars of the defects found are given :—

Particulars.	Number of defects	
	Found.	Remedied.
Want of cleanliness	8	8
Other nuisances	2	2
Insufficient sanitary accommodation	2	2
Unsuitable sanitary accommodation	1	3
	13	15

Two defects outstanding from 1929 were remedied during 1930.

Three complaints were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories, all referring to factories. They were remedied during the year.

CANAL BOATS.

The County Borough of Rotherham is not a Registration Authority for the purposes of the Canal Boats Acts.

As stated in the last report, very few boats stay at the wharfe any length of time, the majority stopping for a few hours to unload part of the cargo or exchange horses, and then continuing their journey.

The following statement summarises the work :—

Number of visits paid to the canal wharfe	14
Number of canal boats examined	5
Number of infringements observed	None.
Number of persons on board :	
Adults : Males	7
Females	1
	— 8

No cases of illness were observed.

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD.

Although the most modern facilities for cremation are available at the City Road Cemetery, Sheffield, no recent increase in the disposal of the dead by this method can be shown.

I am indebted to the Superintendent, Mr. C. Cook, for the following figures relating to the past 17 years :—

Year.				Number of cremations.	
1913-1924	...	...	...	One each year.	
1925	...	...	...	...	6
1926	...	...	...	...	4
1927	...	...	...	...	5
1928	...	...	...	...	5
1929	...	...	...	...	2
1930	....	....	...	....	3

SCHOOLS.

In relation to the sanitary condition of schools, the Education Committee is actively pursuing its policy of closing those which are unhygienic and replacing them with new buildings. In 1928 Thornhill School was extensively re-constructed. In 1929 the two old schools at Thorpe Hesley were closed, their places being taken by a new building. In 1930, St. Paul's School was closed and Cranworth Road Infants' School opened. It is proposed to close the Parish Church and Eastwood Schools very shortly, when the new Cranworth Senior School is opened. All the new schools have been planned on semi open-air lines, so that each child receives the maximum of fresh air and sunshine under the circumstances. At Thorpe Hesley School the boys' and girls' cloakrooms have recently been improved by the provision of tubular electric heaters for the drying of wet footgear and clothing.

The medical inspection of school children in the Borough, carried out by Dr. A. C. Turner and his staff, is under the control of the Education Committee. There is, however, the very closest co-operation between the School Medical Service and the Public Health Department in matters appertaining to the health of the scholars and for the prevention of the spread of infectious disease. Strict attention is paid to the instructions contained in the "Memorandum on Closure and Exclusion from School, 1927." In addition, when a case of school age is notified as suffering from any of the diseases notifiable in the Borough, the Head Teacher of the school is informed of its occurrence and of the names, etc., of the familial contacts. This information he transmits weekly to the School Medical Officer on a special form. Furthermore, in the event of certain diseases, measles, cerebro-spinal meningitis, poliomyelitis, encephalitis, and small-pox, the School Medical Officer is communicated with directly, in addition to the notification to the Head Teacher.

The arrangement whereby the Tuberculosis Officer notifies the School Medical Officer of all children of school age who are discharged from the Sanatorium or Tuberculosis Dispensary is also a valuable means of following up by observation cases re-attending school.

During 1930, freedom from infectious disease was fairly well maintained, with the exception of an outbreak of measles in the early part of the year. No department, however, had to be closed.

The following list gives the numbers of the chief infectious diseases notified to Head Teachers.

Small-pox	...	...	...	...	1
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	426
Measles	...	...	...	...	1030
Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	170
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	121

School premises and school library books are disinfected by the Public Health Department when necessary.

Another aspect of co-ordination which is of great importance is that of transferring the case particulars of each child attending the Child Welfare Centres to the School Medical Officer on the child attaining the age of five years. In this way the School Medical Department has at its disposal much valuable information regarding early diet, progress, and so on. During the year, particulars of 771 cases were so transferred.

In addition to the co-operation in a preventive aspect, there is also close co-operation in the more curative sense. In the carrying out of the milk scheme for school children a close watch is kept on the supplying farms in the Borough by the Sanitary Staff and the Veterinary Officer, and two samples per month are taken for analysis.

The orthopædic, remedial exercises, and dental schemes of the Corporation are also available jointly for school children and those of pre-school age attending the Child Welfare Centres.

RAG FLOCK ACT.

No flocks are manufactured in the district. One workshop where rag flocks are used in a small way was inspected during the year, and was found to be maintained in a cleanly condition. No samples were taken.

SECTION IV.

HOUSING.

In the following table housing statistics for the year 1929 are given :—

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR.

(a)	Total (including those given separately under (b))	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
	(i) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
	(ii) By other Local Authorities	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
	(iii) By other bodies and persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
(b)	With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—							
	(i) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
	(a) For the purpose of Part II of the Act of 1925	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
	(b) For the purpose of Part III of the Act of 1925	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
	(c) For other purposes	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
	(ii) By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

I.—INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR :—

(1)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2598
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (i) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47

II.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	2047
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

III.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :—

A. Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices —								
	(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices								
	(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

C. Proceedings under Sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1)	Number of representations made with a view to the making of closing orders	...	53
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders were made	... ..	—
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	... ..	13
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	...	—
(5)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	...	18

IV.—NUMBER OF DWELLING HOUSES OWNED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY :—

(i) Houses built in the last two years and held under

(a)	part III Housing Act 1925	... ..	526
(b)	part II Housing Act 1925	... ..	—
(c)	other powers	... ..	1
		—	527

(ii) other houses erected before 1929

2122

2649

This does not include houses owned by the Corporation and acquired under local Acts for street improvement purposes, nor houses provided for servants of the Corporation, such as those at Schools, Parks, Sewage Works, Fire Station, etc.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

About seven-eighths of the houses in the Borough are working class cottages, of which the chief prevailing pre-War types are four or five-roomed, built in long rows, with yards common to several houses, entrance to each yard being by means of a passage between two of the houses. The drains in each yard usually join together and form a combined drain which passes under the passage to the sewer in the street. There are very few back lanes. The houses are reasonably good, of their type, but of course they compare unfavourably with the post-War standard of housing.

There are no underground sleeping rooms in the Borough, and no regulations have been made under the Housing Act, 1925, Section 18 (1).

All the houses which are scheduled as unfit for human habitation belong to the period prior to 1860. The chief defects include insufficient through ventilation due to “blind” rear walls or being “back-to-back,” insufficient airspace and light, and, in a few instances, rooms low, incurably damp, or so decayed as to be not reasonably capable of satisfactory repair. It is considered that several of these unfit houses can be made reasonably satisfactory, and the Council propose to require the elimination of the remainder during the first quinquennial period as provided by the Housing Act, 1930.

Exact figures indicating the present shortage of houses cannot be given. The acute shortage of ten years ago has been met to a great extent by the achievement of the Corporation. Whilst the rents of the earlier post-War houses are too high for a large number of the workers, many of the better paid workers have migrated to them, and have relieved the competition for possession of the lower rented houses. The later and lower rented Corporation houses are in a greater demand, but even these, with rents as low as 10s. 5d. per week, are a strain on the resources of the lower paid workers.

With the reduced wages, as compared with wages of 1921, the problem of building houses to let at rents that can be paid by these workers is very difficult to solve. The problem is further increased now that the stage has been reached when the Corporation, having greatly reduced the acute shortage, are turning their attention to "slum" clearance. It is chiefly this type of house which is let at the lower rent, and, unfortunately, the present rents are as much as can be afforded out of the household income in a great many instances.

To meet the cases of old people, the Corporation propose to erect 46 very small houses.

No important changes in the population have taken place during the period under review, and none is anticipated in the near future.

Coupled with the continued erection of working class dwellings to meet the still existing shortage will be the need for houses to meet the normal increase of the population, and the difficulty of finding suitable sites will be presented very acutely ere long, as the sites which are available will not accommodate many more houses. There are no available sites within the Borough for extensive housing schemes.

During 1929, as a result of 1,516 special enquiries and other enquiries during inspections under the Housing Acts and investigations of infectious diseases, 352 cases of more than one family per house were observed, in addition to the 50 families occupying the 18 recognised houses-let-in-lodgings. Not all these houses were necessarily overcrowded. This investigation has not been comprehensively continued.

In some instances the multiplicity of families per house was due to insufficient alternative accommodation and in others due to inability to pay the rents for Corporation houses, which were practically the only houses likely to be available.

Since then, the continued erection of houses by the Corporation has tended to relieve the situation. In special instances the Public Health Department has referred the matter to the Estates Manager, recommending that a house be offered. In some instances, by the letting of Corporation houses to better paid applicants from houses which were not necessarily overcrowded, such houses have been released for the lower paid workers.

No formal action was taken during the year under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925, and under the Public Health Acts no special difficulty was experienced. The greater part of the time of the district sanitary inspectors is taken up with the improvement of dwellings. As a result of informal action, with a few instances of pressure by formal notices, many repairs and improvements have been made, and the nature of works carried out is shown by the statement on page 33 of this report.

About 30 years ago a standard of one w.c. for each new house was adopted, and at the present time approximately 75 per cent. of the houses in the Borough are each provided with a separate w.c.

The older type of cottage property, with yards common to several houses, in which are situated the w.c.s, lent itself to each w.c. being shared by several houses, and for this class of house the usual standard was one w.c. for two houses. A standard of one w.c. for each of the older houses has now been adopted and is gradually being attained.

On page 28 of this report particulars are given of the source of the water supplied to the Borough. This water is piped to the whole of the houses in the Borough except 10, one tap or more being provided on the pipe line inside each house with the exception of 28 houses. Of these, 15 were, at the end of 1930, each provided with a tap on the pipe line inside external washhouses, and at the time of preparing this statement the whole had been or were being provided with taps and sinks inside the houses, and 13 houses obtained supplies from five external stand pipes.

The 10 houses not provided with town water obtained supplies from wells or springs.

Apart from individual unfit houses, there were several areas previously scheduled as unhealthy areas. For the purposes of the Housing Act, 1930, these have been revised and resolved into seven clearance areas, containing a total of 260 houses. These are included in the houses to be dealt with during the first quinquennial period as provided by the Housing Act, 1930. It is proposed that one area, involving 53 houses, be dealt with during 1931.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

The existing Bye-laws relating to the above houses are adequate in the main. The term "lodging-house," however, is not sufficiently defined.

The enforced provision of separate accommodation for the preparation and cooking of food and for the washing of clothes appears to act as a check to the "farming out" of houses, as the setting apart of rooms for these purposes reduces the letting value of the house.

No prosecutions have been necessary during the year.

SECTION V.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK.

The following summary gives the details of registered producers and retailers of milk and of the registered dairies within the County Borough :—

Registered cowkeepers (producers within the County Borough)...	24
Retail milk purveyors :	
Cowkeepers within the County Borough retailing their own milk 	17
Retail roundsmen with premises within the County Borough ...	23
Retailers (not roundsmen) from shops within the County Borough 	21
Retail roundsmen from premises outside the County Borough	59
	120
Registered dairies :	
Where cows are kept 	24
Where milk is sold or stored 	29
Where receptacles are stored 	14
	67

One dealer's licence for the sale of "Grade A" milk was issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

Periodical inspections of dairy farms and cattle have been made throughout the year; in all, 111 visits have been made to such premises by the Veterinary Inspector, and a total of 1,210 bovines clinically examined.

In the clinical examination of milch cows particular attention is given to the condition of the udders, and where suspicious abnormalities are observed samples of the milk are taken for microscopic or biological tests, by which the pathological or non-pathological nature of the abnormalities is determined; by these means (among others) tuberculous cows are discovered; slaughter of the affected animal follows under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order. In connection with the veterinary examinations, eleven samples of milk were taken and tested for the

presence of bacillus tuberculosis, and the results of these, together with one other sample taken from bulk milk in course of transit, are here summarised.

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Samples microscopically examined (individual cows)	—	4	4
Samples biologically examined (individual cows)	2	4	6
Samples biologically examined (bulk milk)...	—	2	2
	2	10	12

Nine cows were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, the post-mortem examinations giving the following results:—

Animals affected with tuberculosis of the udder	2
Animals giving tuberculous milk and showing lesions of tuberculosis	2
Animals affected with tuberculous emaciation	3
Animals otherwise affected with tuberculosis	2
	—
	9

The total compensation paid in respect of the nine cows was £42, and the amount of salvage received £22 5s.

The visits to dairy farms have shown that a very fair standard of cleanliness both of cattle and premises has, in the great majority of cases, been achieved and is being maintained.

Improvements were made at four dairy farms: at one farm by drainage alteration; at one farm by new cowhouse floor, windows, and vents; at another farm by new floors to two cowhouses; and at the remaining farm by the provision of a milk store.

In addition to the samples of milk taken for bacteriological test in the course of routine veterinary examinations of dairy cattle, samples of bulk milk in course of distribution (of both local and other production) were purchased and examined for the presence of bacillus coli, and also in some cases for bacillus tuberculosis.

Bulk milk: test for presence of bacillus coli.

B. coli test positive in 0.001 c.c. Unsatisfactory	5
B. coli test positive in 0.01 c.c. (negative in 0.001). Doubtful	3
B. coli test negative in 0.01 c.c. Good	10
	—
	18

The presence of bacillus coli in milk indicates contamination by dung, and those dairy farms in our area at which the unsatisfactory samples were produced were visited, and simple, practical methods suggested by which a cleaner supply could be obtained. In the case of unsatisfactory supplies from sources outside the County Borough, information as to the results of the bacteriological examinations was sent to the Local Authorities concerned, and, thanks to their co-operation and the measures adopted by the producers, subsequent samples have conformed to a higher standard of cleanliness.

Fourteen samples of the bulk milk taken in course of distribution were submitted to the inoculation test for the presence of bacillus tuberculosis; one sample, from a dairy outside the County Borough, was positive; the authority in whose district the dairy is situate was notified, and the affected cow traced and slaughtered

I think it may be said that the purpose of the Health Department's activities is being more truly assessed by milk producers and distributors; their's is a difficult business. Clean milk production calls for workers of the right mentality; it necessitates unremitting industry and care. It is certainly no part of our purpose to add to the difficulties of dairy farmers; on the contrary, our aim is to secure their co-operation towards results that can be reached by the use of right methods—results that are not only desirable from a public health viewpoint, but becoming more and more necessary by commercial standards.

MEAT.

The number of private slaughter-houses in the Borough and the nature of the holdings is as follows:—

Registered slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	...	2
Licensed slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	...	2
Annually licensed slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	...	2
						—
						6
						==

In addition to the private slaughter-houses, there is also the Public Slaughter-house, in which approximately 80 per cent. of the animals slaughtered in the Borough are dressed.

The following figures, supplied by the Superintendent, indicate the number of animals slaughtered during 1930 at the abattoir, at which a whole-time Meat Inspector is stationed:—

Beasts	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,804
Calves	...	...	...	...	...	...	288
Sheep and lambs	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,522
Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,939
							23,553

During the year the Ministry of Health authorised the Corporation to institute a system of meat marking in accordance with Part III. of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924. The use of the mark, which indicates that the carcase has been inspected and passed as fit for food, commenced on December 15th, 1930, and is confined to carcasses dressed at the Public Slaughter-house.

The number of visits paid by the staff to the whole of the slaughter-houses, including the Public Slaughter-house, during the year was 1,417.

A calf, aged 10-14 days, dressed in the Borough, was found to be affected with congenital tuberculosis. The origin of the animal was traced to premises outside the Borough, and the Veterinary Inspector for the district was informed, with the result that the mother of the calf was found to be affected with tuberculosis, and was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order. But for the finding of the disease in the calf, probably the cow, which upon casual examination appeared to be in good condition, would not have been dealt with until it had become much worse.

In addition to the written notices of slaughter at the private slaughter-houses, the following notices were received in compliance with the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924 :—

Nature of notices.	Notices received.	Number visited.
A. Private premises (other than private slaughterhouses) :—		
Notices of intention to slaughter	44	44
Emergency slaughter (in the Boro')	4	4
Emergency slaughter outside the Borough and carcasses brought into the Borough for inspection	2	2
B. Private slaughterhouses :—		
Notices of intention to slaughter	16	15
Emergency slaughter	1	1
Emergency slaughter outside the Borough and carcasses brought into the Borough for inspection	3	3
Notices to examine meat where there is evidence of disease	12	12
		81
		82

The following summary gives details of the meat seized or surrendered and destroyed during 1930 as unfit for human food, from all causes (including tuberculosis) :—

Number of	Beasts.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Pigs.	Goats.	Total.
Carcases (including offal)	103	14	57	31	2	207
Portions of carcases ...	25	—	—	—	—	25
Heads(including tongues)	329	—	—	305	—	634
Tongues (only) ...	6	—	—	—	—	6
Lungs	1500	3	12	330	—	1845
Livers	776	2	164	339	—	1281
Tripes or stomachs ...	306	—	—	—	—	306
Spleens	199	—	—	37	—	236
Kidneys	120	—	—	4	—	124
Hearts	22	—	—	4	—	26
Udders	456	—	—	—	—	456
Fats (mesenteries, etc.)	542	—	—	1040	—	1582

The total weight of fresh meat and offals condemned was allocated as follows :

			Tons.	Cwts.
Public slaughterhouse	...	...	59	15
Private slaughterhouses	...	...	1	18½
Other private premises	...	...	—	4½
			61	18

Tuberculosis was the reason for the condemnation of 79 per cent. of the total weight of fresh meat and offals condemned during the year.

Particulars of the tuberculous meat seized or surrendered and destroyed during 1930 are given herewith :—

Number of	Beasts.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
Carcases (including offal)	82	4	2	19	107
Portions of carcases (quarters)	23	—	—	—	23
Heads (including tongues)	324	—	—	305	629
Lungs	1475	3	—	310	1788
Livers	443	2	—	279	724
Tripes or stomachs	299	—	—	—	299
Spleens	195	—	—	37	232
Hearts	17	—	—	1	18
Udders	68	—	—	—	68
Mesenteries	534	—	—	1040	1574
Kidneys	40	—	—	—	40

Under the Tuberculosis Order, 8 cows were taken to the Public Slaughterhouse for slaughter from the West Riding, 4 of which were entirely condemned; and 3 were slaughtered for the County Borough, 2 being entirely condemned. These are included in the foregoing table.

The following table gives an analysis of whole carcasses condemned on account of disease or condition other than tuberculosis:—

Condition or disease which rendered the meat unfit for human food.	Beasts.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs	Goats.	Total.
Pyæmia	—	—	—	1	—	1
Swine erysipelas	—	—	—	5	—	5
Jaundice	—	1	—	—	—	1
Johne's disease and hydraemia ...	3	—	—	—	—	3
Traumatism and hydraemia ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Caseous lymphadenitis	—	—	—	—	1	1
Hydraemia	13	4	45	6	1	69
Emaciation... ..	—	1	—	—	—	1
Immature	—	1	—	—	—	1
Killed in extremis... ..	1	3	10	—	—	14
Fevered	2	—	—	—	—	2
Decomposition	1	—	—	—	—	1
	21	10	55	12	2	100

The County Borough is free from butcher meat stalls, except the meat hawkers' vehicles which traverse the outskirts of the town.

The supervision of meat forms a very important part of the duties of a Local Authority, and the Corporation have been successful in obtaining powers relating to the registration of butchers and their premises, which, contained in Section 59 of the Rotherham Corporation Act, 1930, are as follow:—

“(1) (a) Any person being a butcher or vendor of or merchant or dealer in meat within the borough: and

(b) any premises within the borough used or proposed to be used for the sale of meat;

shall be registered with the Corporation in a register to be kept by the Town Clerk in the case of any such person by himself and in the case of any such premises by the owner or occupier thereof.

(2) No person shall within the Borough carry on the business of a butcher or vendor of or merchant or dealer in meat unless he be so registered and no premises within the borough shall be used for the purpose aforesaid unless they be so registered.

(3) In this section “meat” means the uncooked flesh (including edible offal and fat) of cattle swine sheep or goats but does not include bacon and ham.

(4) Any person offending against the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings and to a daily penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.”

Owing to pressure of other work, this section was not put into operation by the end of the year.

OTHER FOOD.

The following table gives details of food other than fresh killed meat condemned during the year:—

	Number	Weight
Carcases of imported mutton (caseous lymphadenitis) ...	3	—
Frozen or chilled meat	—	343 lbs.
Imported bacon	—	44 lbs.
Chitterlings (barrels)	3	—
Fish	—	7 lbs.
Rabbits	65	—
Prawns (tins)	4	—
Tinned food (tins)	107	—

Seventeen certificates of unsoundness were given.

Special examinations were made of 1,695 carcasses of imported mutton and 100 pairs of hind quarters. Three carcasses were found to be affected with caseous lymphadenitis, and were condemned.

Ninety-three visits to pork butchers' making-up places were recorded. Several of these premises are associated with private slaughter-houses, and numerous inspections were made during inspection of the slaughter-houses, without, however, separate visits being recorded. A satisfactory standard of cleanliness was observed.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The subsequent tables in this section show the work done in connection with the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, the Condensed Milk Regulations, and the Preservatives in Food Regulations.

Total No.	Nature of sample.	Genuine		Not reported as genuine.		Formal samples			
		Formal.	Informal.	Formal.	Informal.	Prosecutions instituted.	Dismissed or withdrawn.	Convictions.	Penalties including costs.
2	Ammoniated tincture of quinine ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Baking powder ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Butter ...	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Camphorated oil ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Cheese ...	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Coffee ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Condensed milk ...	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Cream ...	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Cream of tartar ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Glycerine ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Ground ginger ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Jams ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Lard ...	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Liquorice powder ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Margarine ...	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
113	Milk ...	68	26	9	10	1	—	1	£6 15 6
3	Pepper ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Potted meats ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Sausages ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Sponge buns ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Sweet spirit of nitre	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Tea ...	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Vinegar ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
212		71	122	9	10	1	—	1	£6 15 6

It will be seen from the preceding summary that two hundred and twelve samples were obtained, nineteen of which were reported as not genuine; these nineteen samples, which were all of milk, and are fully detailed in the next table, involved eight cases (or supplies). Eleven of the samples were “follow-ups” to the eight originally reported as not genuine.

Enquiries concerning the causes of the deficiencies in all eight cases, and the data afforded by the results of the analyses of subsequent samples, showed that in two instances unequal intervals between milking times were responsible; in three cases the deficiency was due to failure to well mix the milk before despatch from the place of production; in each of two other cases, three factors—unequal intervals between milkings, failure to mix the milk at the farm, and absence of any attempt to keep the milk well “roused” during delivery—were observed to be operative; the eighth case seemed definitely one for the consideration of the Justices, and proceedings were instituted.

Indenti- fication mark.	Article	Result of analysis. Percentages.			Remarks and action taken ; or result of prosecution.
		Milk Fat.	Solids not fat.	Water.	
441	Milk	2.82	8.96	88.22	Letter to vendor.
443	Milk	2.76	8.53	88.71	Notice received from vendor in accordance with second schedule of Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, Sample subsequently taken in course of delivery ; see No. 450.
447	Milk	2.85	8.61	88.54	Taken in course of delivery in connection with No. 441 (above) ; letter to producer.
449	Milk	2.97	9.51	87.52	
450	Milk	2.83	8.58	88.59	
452	Milk	2.81	8.57	88.62	Taken in course of delivery in connection with No. 443 (above) see also No. 452.
459	Milk	3.10	7.36	89.54	“ Appeal to cow ” sample in con- nection with Nos. 443 and 450 (above) ; low fat content due to unequal intervals between milkings; letter to producer.
490	Milk	3.95	8.23	87.82	Vendor fined £6/15/6 including costs.
501	Milk	2.53	9.11	88.36	Letter to vendor.
503	Milk	2.60	8.96	88.44	Informal sample ; see No. 503.
504	Milk	5.20	8.44	86.36	Taken in course of delivery in connection with No. 501 ; letter to vendor ; see also Nos. 504, 506, 507, 508 and 509.
506	Milk	2.62	8.89	88.49	
507	Milk	2.55	8.99	88.46	
508	Milk	2.32	9.26	88.42	
509	Milk	1.69	9.31	89.00	
511	Milk	2.81	8.44	88.75	“ Appeal to cow ” samples in conneciton with No 503 (above) No 504 was from evening milking ; Nos 506, 507 and 508 were from morning milking and low fat con- tent was due to unequal intervals between milking times ; No 509— also morning milking was from an individual cow not entirely “ stripped out ” owing to injured udder
515	Milk	2.67	8.63	88.70	Letter to vendor.
519	Milk	2.90	8.68	88.42	Letter to vendor ; see also No. 519.
607	Milk	3.30	8.20	88.50	Taken in course of delivery in connection with No. 515 (above). Informal sample ; subsequent for- mal sample was genuine.

The total number of milk samples procured was	...	...	...	113
The highest percentage of milk fat was	...	...	...	5.70
Associated with solids not fat (March)	...	...	...	8.79
The highest percentage of solids not fat was	...	...	...	9.51
Associated with milk fat (February)	...	...	...	2.97
The number of samples containing 4 per cent. or over of milk fat was	...	...	...	24
The number of samples containing 9 per cent. or over of solids not fat was	...	...	...	27
And the number of samples containing over 4 per cent. milk fat and 9 per cent. solids not fat was	...	...	...	2

The quarterly average composition of the samples was as follows :—

Period.			Milk-fat.	Solids not fat.	No. of samples.
1st quarter	...	...	3.50	8.84	41
2nd quarter	...	...	3.44	8.86	28
3rd quarter	...	...	3.71	8.83	22
4th quarter	...	...	3.72	8.86	22
The whole year	...	...	3.59	8.84	113

Ten “appeal-to-the-cow” samples (in connection with three supplies) were taken; six of these samples did not conform to the presumptive standard—the deficiency in five cases being due to unequal intervals between milkings, and the poverty of the sixth sample was caused by inability completely to strip out an injured udder.

In connection with the supply of milk to schools in the County Borough, twenty-two samples were submitted for analysis during the year; the Public Analyst reported a deficiency of milk fat in connection with one supply; this was one of the cases—already mentioned—in which the poor quality of the milk was found to be due to unequal intervals between milkings. The cause of the low fat content was pointed out to the producer and a warning given to him; he adjusted his hours of milking, with the result that subsequent samples have shown a satisfactory fat content.

In a second case, the Public Analyst reported a sample to be slightly deficient in solids not fat. This was followed up, and the next sample proved genuine.

Mention has several times been made in these comments of the influence of hours of milking on the composition of milk; it is certainly our experience that if producers would more nearly approximate the intervals between milking times, if

they would also mix the milk (neither a difficult nor a lengthy operation in the average herd) before despatch, and if vendors would keep the milk well "plunged" during delivery, far fewer adverse reports on the composition of milk samples would be received.

The six samples of cream analysed were genuine and free from preservative. There are no premises in the Borough registered for the manufacture or sale of artificial cream.

The six samples of condensed milk conformed to the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927.

The only articles found to contain preservative were two samples of sausage, which contained 71 and 258 parts of sulphur di-oxide per million respectively. A declaration of the presence of preservative was made in each case. A third sample of sausage was free from preservative.

The chemical investigations on behalf of the Local Authority are undertaken by the Public Analyst.

These include the examinations of samples of water whenever necessary, of both formal and informal samples under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act and the associated Acts and Regulations, and also the chemical examinations of foodstuffs in connection with cases of suspected food poisoning.

The bacteriological examination of milk for bacillus tuberculosis is carried out locally in the Public Health Laboratory. Doubtful cases are referred for the biological test to Sheffield University, where all bacterial counts are also performed.

SECTION VI.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY.

The prevalence of the infectious diseases notifiable in the County Borough is shown in the following table:—

Disease.						1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	30	27	31	2	2
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	23	104	70	74	146
Erysipelas...	...	...	...	...	...	42	63	55	63	38
Scarlet fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	196	174	177	217	200
Malaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	1
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	1	3	3
Continued fevers ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	6	7
Encephalitis lethargica ...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	4	—	2
Measles and German Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	536	2199	464	618	1712
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	...	...	...	...	...	14	7	6	5	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	177	169	143	141	98
Other forms of tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	42	42	34	38	44
Cerebro-spinal meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1	—	3
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	323	606	266	317	196
Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	569	478	419	387	492
Dysentery...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—
Acute anterior poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	—
Acute polio-encephalitis...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	13	8	16	11
Pemphigus neonatorum ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	7	4	4	5
Totals ...	...	...	...	...	...	1979	3899	1691	1892	2961

In the subsequent table particulars are given of the incidence of the notifiable infectious diseases during the year, showing age grouping, ward distribution, cases removed to hospital, and total deaths.

It will be noticed that the number of notifications was much higher than in the two preceding years, but that this was mainly due to a preponderance of measles, just as happened in 1927. This periodicity of measles in the County Borough is amazingly regular in its occurrence. Fortunately, the disease only caused 19 deaths, or a case fatality rate of 1.1 per cent., a very satisfactory figure indeed.

During the year scarlet fever maintained its average level, but diphtheria showed an increase, 146 cases being notified with 10 deaths, or a case fatality rate of 6.8 per cent.

It is gratifying to record the large drop in the notifications of pneumonia, 196 cases being notified in 1930, as compared with 317 in 1929, 266 in 1928, and 606 in 1927. The case fatality rate for this disease was 34.7, the deaths assigned to this cause being 68.

Small-pox, fortunately, was only represented by two cases, both of which were males, one in the 10-15 year group and the other in the 35-40 year group. Neither case had been vaccinated.

No observed relationship between cases of scarlet fever and puerperal fever could be found.

KIMBERWORTH HOSPITAL.

Two cases of small-pox were admitted to Kimberworth Hospital during the year. Both cases were unvaccinated persons; the disease was of the modified type, and the average stay in hospital was 20 days.

In connection with these cases, five contacts were admitted to the Isolation Hospital, Badsley Moor Lane, for short quarantine, and spent in all five days.

Under the Public Health (Small-pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917, the total number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed was 13, comprising three primary and 10 re-vaccinations.

BADSLEY MOOR LANE HOSPITAL.

The following table shows the classification of cases removed to the Borough Isolation Hospital, together with the result of treatment:—

Disease.	Cases notified during 1930	In hospital 31st Dec 1929	Admissions. 1930	Discharges 1930	Deaths 1930	Remaining in hospital 31st Dec. 1930	Total patient days.
Scarlet fever ...	200	25	172	184	3	10	6361
Diphtheria ...	146	27	138	130	9	26	6967
Typhoid fevers ...	3	1	3	2	—	2	204
Other diseases ...	—	—	22	20	1	1	222
Total ...	349	53	335	336	13	39	13754

The average number of patients daily was 37.6.

Of six cases notified as scarlet fever, there were found to be three suffering from erythema, 1 septicæmia, 1 quinsy, and 1 urticaria.

Three cases notified as diphtheria were found to be 2 tonsilitis and 1 croup.

Comparative annual case figures are given in the following summary :—

Year.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid fevers.	Other diseases.	Total.
1926 ...	176	20	11	4	211
1927 ...	156	92	2	43	293
1928 ...	144	68	1	11	224
1929 ...	218	69	2	13	302
1930 ...	172	138	3	22	335
Total ...	866	387	19	93	1365

The following complications occurred amongst the cases treated :—

Scarlet Fever.				Diphtheria.			
Meningitis	...	...	1	Scarlet Fever	...	...	2
Measles	...	...	1	Albuminurea	...	...	1
Chicken-pox	...	...	1	Extensive burns	...	...	1
Abscess of buttock	...	...	1	Eczema of head, face and legs	...	...	1
Rheumatism	...	...	2	Rhinorrhoea and/or otorrhoea	...	...	6
Haematuria	...	...	1	Laryngeal obstruction	...	...	2
Albuminurea	...	...	1	Cardiac irregularity	...	...	3
Erythema	...	...	1	Strabismus	...	...	1
Enlarged glands of neck	...	...	4	Quinsey	...	...	1
Rhinorrhoea and/or otorrhoea	...	...	6				

Surgical interference was required in the two cases of laryngeal obstruction. There were no “return” cases of scarlet fever or diphtheria.

With regard to the Isolation Hospital accommodation for the needs of the County Borough, it should be noted that this is inadequate. The present buildings provide for 64 beds, or less than one bed per 1,000 of the population. Not only so, but through being planned on the large ward system, there is no facility for admitting a variety of cases. For example, a ward occupied by several scarlet fever cases cannot also be used for any other disease, with the result that much valuable bed room is at times left valueless. The large question of the future of the Isolation Hospital will need to be met at an early date, particularly in view of the great necessity to treat in a modern fashion such diseases as whooping cough, measles, erysipelas, and others for which no provision whatever exists at the present time.

PROPHYLAXIS OF DIPHTHERIA AND SCARLET FEVER.

During the year no Schick or Dick tests were performed, nor were any persons immunised.

SUPPLY OF DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN.

On application to the Health Department, concentrated diphtheria antitoxin is supplied free to all medical practitioners for use in the Borough.

During the year, 55 phials, equivalent to 268,000 units, were so supplied.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

In the following table details are given of the examinations made during 1930 :

Examinations for :—	Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.	Total.
Diphtheria	200	1157	4	1361
Tuberculosis	201	655	1	857
Typhoid fever	1	13	—	14
Gonorrhoea	108	195	1	304
Other examinations	32	41	—	73
Total	542	2061	6	2609

NON-NOTIFIABLE ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table indicates the incidence of various non-notifiable acute infectious diseases prevalent amongst children attending the Public Elementary Schools :—

Disease.	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Whooping cough ...	227	525	173	580	302
Mumps	214	160	877	148	202
Ringworm	709	637	547	242	264
Totals	1150	1322	1597	970	768

INFLUENZA.

During the year 8 deaths occurred from influenza : 1 in February, 2 in March, 1 in April, 1 in May, and 3 in November.

A rota of women available for service as home helps was drawn up in the early part of the year, but no applications were made for their services.

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION.

Two steam sterilizers are available, one at the Isolation Hospital and one at the Small-pox Hospital. Articles from premises where infectious disease has occurred are disinfected free of charge, whilst clothing, etc., from non-infectious cases is charged for at the rate of 5/- to cover costs.

Infected articles in the home are dealt with by fumigation, and infected premises by a combination of spraying and fumigation. In the case of books from the Public Library, these are returned to the Public Health Department direct, where they are fumigated in a special chamber. They are then sent to the Library and kept there 14 days prior to reissue.

With regard to verminous persons, children are dealt with at the School Clinic and adults at the contact block in the Isolation Hospital. Premises infected with vermin are subjected to a special spray.

REMOVAL OF INFIRM OR DISEASED PERSONS.

One of the difficulties which confront Local Authorities is that of persons who, living alone, are, by reason of disease or infirmity, incapable of maintaining their premises in a sanitary condition, or of devoting to themselves proper care and attention.

Section 101 of the Rotherham Corporation Act, 1928, enables the Medical Officer of Health to apply to a Court for an Order for the removal of such a person.

During 1930, four aged or infirm persons, who were living alone under insanitary conditions and who were not capable of looking after themselves nor maintaining their premises in a sanitary condition, were under observation. Three were ultimately persuaded to enter the Institution of the Public Assistance Committee. In the remaining instance application was made to the Court for an Order to enforce removal. The order was granted, and the person was ultimately removed to the Institution.

RATS.

Rat Week was observed in Rotherham, in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, from November 3rd to November 8th inclusive. As in previous years, hardware dealers in traps, etc., and chemists in poisons were circularised and provided with bills, and asked to co-operate in making a window display.

A sandwich man was employed on four days to parade the main thoroughfares and display rat bills calling attention to the availability of the Public Health Department for further information on rat destruction.

The attention of the Borough Engineer was directed to sewers and tips in the area, and he reported as follows:—

“SEWAGE WORKS AND REFUSE TIPS.

As the position of the Sewage Works is located on the banks of the river Don in a somewhat isolated position, no special measures have been found necessary to cope with the rat problem. The works are very free from them, but it is not possible entirely to clear the works as more rats would be constantly coming in via the river.

Refuse tipping is carried out in layers chiefly in filling up low lying areas. The total depth of tips is not great and all refuse is covered over each day. By this means no definite trouble has been experienced with rats.

SEWERS.

The sewers are very free from rats; this being mainly due to the regular flushing of all sewers likely to leave any deposit and the regular inspection of the sewers generally. Rats will always get into the sewers from the river as there are various points where storm overflows discharge into the river by means of which the rats get into the sewers, but do not appear to stay there.”

At the main places of entertainment, seven in number, a special lantern slide advising interested persons to get in touch with the Health Department was exhibited twice nightly.

The editorial leaderette in “Better Health” dealt with rats and mice, and gave similar advice to consult the department.

Reference to Rat Week was also made in the local Press.

The information available at the Health Department included the leaflet of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (No. 244), together with all the available trade circulars and pamphlets the department could get.

This year no ratcatchers were employed, but the addresses of those acting in a private capacity were procurable.

As a result of the week's activities, only three applications for assistance were made to the Health Department.

In view of the response of the public generally, one is left with the impression that "Rat Week" is of no great value.

MOSQUITOES.

During 1930, mosquitoes were not so prevalent as in 1929. Several specimens were sent to the British Museum (Natural History), and in each instance the specimen was labelled *Culex pipens* (the common house mosquito).

Two specimens caught in a bedroom, presumably after being responsible for the following, were found to contain human blood.

The notes on the case referred to are as follow :—

30.7.30. Two bites occurred during the early hours of this morning, probably between 2 a.m. and 4 a.m.—and both bites probably within half an hour of each other. The patient awakened and heard a "ping": this probably coincided with the facial bite. He was just dropping off to sleep when he heard another "ping": the arm was probably bitten at this time.

At 9.30 a.m. the following was the condition :—Slight discolouration of the skin below the outer canthus of the left eye, accompanied by definite oedema and induration. Pain present over the malar region, but none elsewhere.

Local pain above the right elbow: scar of an insect bite present on the medial aspect of the front of the right arm, about 2" above the elbow: slight redness surrounded the bite. Both bites were painted with "Otango."

At 3.15 p.m. the induration of the left eye was more marked: the skin looked bluish and bruised. The patient felt as if he had a "speck" in the eye. There was tenderness over the malar region, but not elsewhere over the face.

Right arm area measuring 2" \times 1½" surrounding the bite was indurated and erythematous: in addition to this faint generalised erythema, there was also a peculiar deep-red punctate erythema. The induration was spreading upwards. Tenderness was confined to the indurated area and was not present elsewhere. There was no definite enlargement of the lymphatics of the arm: no pain or enlargement of the axillary glands.

31.7.30. 11 a.m. temperature 99.4° : pulse 84: The malar region had become very painful and much swollen during the night. The swelling was now less, but even then it was more marked than on the previous day. A little hard induration was now present over the site of the bite (i.e. over the most prominent part of the malar bone), and the skin of this area was now slightly discoloured and "bluish." Surrounding the indurated area there was much generalised soft swelling, affecting both eyelids. The palpebral conjunctiva was slightly injected but the bulbar conjunctiva was not affected. There was tenderness over the indurated area and also over the cheek in the region of the infra-orbital nerve. There was no tenderness over the supra-orbital nerve. The only gland which was affected was a small one just below the lower attachment of the lobule of the left ear: this was pea-like and tender. The cervical, suprasternal, and occipital glands were not affected. There was no pain on opening the jaw.

Right arm. The erythema had become light and coppery in colour, and the punctate element had practically disappeared. The induration was mainly superficial, but the area had increased in size to $6'' \times 3''$. There was no superficial evidence of any lymphangitis: the right axillary glands were somewhat tender but did not seem to be enlarged. There was tenderness distal to the area of the bite, and pressure over the ulnar nerve at the elbow produced pain and tingling. During the night a sensation of tingling had been felt in the right forearm.

1.8.30. 11 a.m. There had been much ulnar neuritis during the night, and this had necessitated a lotion. The temp. had then been 99.4° and the pulse 90. This morning the temp. was 98.4° and the pulse 88. Patient had been previously feeling decidedly out-of-sorts, but this morning he felt quite well. Over the malar region the swelling was now much less, and the area had descended till it was low-down in the cheek; the left naso-labial fold was now pushed down. Tenderness was now present only over the region of the bite: it was not present over the enlarged gland below the ear. The area of induration in the right arm was still present, but the erythema had given place to a brownish staining. The punctate element was now almost absent. There was some tenderness just below the site of the bite.

2.8.30. Patient felt quite normal to-day. Temp. this morning was 99° . The face was practically normal, except for slight oedema over the left naso-labial fold. The gland below the ear could not now be felt.

Right arm—in the region of the bite there was an area of light brown indurated skin: surrounding that was an area of bluish mottling—situated especially on the extensor aspect. The site of the bite stood out as a raised red spot. There was no tenderness.

3.8.30. Temperature 98.6° . Patient felt well. Swelling in the face had almost disappeared. Still faint discolouration in the arm, but there was now no pain or tenderness.

CANCER.

During the year, 88 deaths from cancer took place, as compared with 61 in 1926, 82 in 1927, 71 in 1928, and 91 in 1929.

Details are furnished in the following table regarding the location of the disease, together with the age and sex distribution.

Location of disease	Under 20 years M. F.	20—25 years		25—30 years		30—35 years		35—40 years		40—45 years		45—50 years		50—55 years		55—60 years		60—65 years		65—70 years		70—75 years		75—80 years		80—85 years		85 years & over		Total	Grand total.
		M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.		
Buccal cavity	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 1	1 -	4 -	1 -	1 -	4 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	10 1	11	
Pharynx, œsophagus, stomach, M. liver & annexa F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	- -	3 -	2 -	2 -	1 1	2 3	1 3	2 -	2 1	1 3	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	2 -	2 -	- 1	15 11	26		
Peritoneum, intestines, M. and rectum F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	2 2	3 1	1 2	2 -	- 1	3 -	1 1	1 1	1 2	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	9 7	16		
Female genital organs	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	2	1	-	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	-	-	12	12		
Breast	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6			
Skin	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 -	4			
Other organs	M. F.	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	3 -	- -	1 -	1 -	4 1	1 -	- 1	4 1	1 -	- 1	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	9 4	13			
Totals	...	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	3	4	1	4	6	8	5	5	5	10	8	7	4	3	4	2	-	2	47	41	88

The ratio of cancer deaths to deaths from all causes expressed as a percentage for the years 1926-30 is as follows :—
In 1926 the percentage was 8.3 ; in 1927, 8.7 ; in 1928, 9.5 ; in 1929, 10.6, and in 1930, 11.9.

Following the advent of Circular 1136 of the Ministry of Health in regard to this disease, the various medical practitioners of the local branch of the British Medical Association were addressed; the objects of the branch were outlined; the questionnaire was discussed; and the assurance was given on the practitioners' behalf that every help would be given to the Public Health Department in their co-partnership with the Departmental Committee. It is expected to begin this concerted effort in 1931, and administrative plans are ready.

SECTION VII.

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1930.

Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1924, the number of cases of tuberculosis on the register of notifications on the 31st December, 1930, was 1104, classified as follows :—

Total cases ...	Pulmonary.			Non-pulmonary.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1104	496	398	894	97	113	210

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease are given in the following table :—

Age periods. Years.			New cases.*				Deaths.			
			Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	...	...	—	—	7	3	—	—	1	2
5-10	...	...	5	3	12	9	—	—	—	1
10-15	...	...	—	4	2	5	—	2	—	1
15-20	...	...	4	6	—	2	1	4	—	—
20-25	...	...	8	10	1	2	5	3	—	—
25-35	...	...	29	9	—	1	7	6	—	—
35-45	...	...	5	6	1	1	5	1	—	—
45-55	...	...	13	6	—	—	5	—	1	—
55-65	...	...	3	1	1	2	6	1	1	2
65 and upwards	...	...	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Totals	...	...	68	45	24	25	32	17	3	6

*Primary notifications, including other new cases which have come to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1930.

The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to the total tuberculosis deaths was 1 in 7. No action was required for cases of wilful neglect or refusal to notify.

No action was taken during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1926.

THE DISPENSARY.

During the last five years efforts have been made to eliminate from attendance at the Dispensary those cases which were obviously non-tuberculous. Hence, practically every new case which now attends has a legitimate reason for attendance, and each patient is accepted for investigation only if he brings a note from his private doctor. This arrangement naturally permits of more time being expended on those cases who attend for investigation.

The installation of the X-ray apparatus at Oakwood Hall Sanatorium has enabled each new case to be investigated much more thoroughly, and for this reason the number of observation cases who have to be admitted to the Sanatorium is considerably less than it would otherwise have been.

The following return shows the work of the Dispensary during the year 1930 :

	PULMONARY				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.			
	Adults.		Child'n.		Adults.		Child'n.		Adults.		Child'n.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A. New cases examined during the year (excd. contacts).												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	23	19	—	1	2	5	12	8	25	24	12	9
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	11	4	2
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	19	12	12
B. Contacts examined during the year—												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	4
C. Cases written off the Dispensary register as												
(a) Cured ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	4	—	1	5	4
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	27	21	16
D. Number of persons on Dispensary register on December 31st												
(a) Diagnosis completed ...	285	205	128	126	9	15	56	60	294	220	184	186
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	2	2

1. Number of persons on Dispensary register on January 1st ...	871	10. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—	
2. Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned ...	22	(a) At homes of applicants ...	6
3. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of"	34	(b) Otherwise	180
4. Died during the year	43	11. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes	6
5. Number of observation cases under A (b) and B (b) in which period of observation exceeded 2 months	—	12. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	2657
6. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including contacts)	1811	13. Number of	
7. Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at orthopaedic out-stations for treatment or supervision	—	(a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined	131
8. Number of attendances at general hospitals or other institutions approved for the purpose of patients for		(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	76
(a) "Light" treatment ...	—	14. Number of insured persons on Dispensary register on the 31st December	390
(b) Other special forms of treatment	*5	15. Number of insured persons under domiciliary treatment on the 31st December	52
9. Number of patients to whom dental treatment was given at or in connection with the Dispensary	—	16. Number of reports received during the year in respect of insured persons :—	
		(a) Form G.P. 17	91
		(b) Form G.P. 36	82

* No. of lupus patients attending a Sheffield Hospital.

Two cases marked off as "cured" in previous years were entered on the register as new cases during 1930; one case was accepted as "t.b.—," and the other attended for observation and was diagnosed as "no active disease."

The 90 non-tuberculous persons revealed the following conditions :—

Pulmonary fibrosis	...	...	...	...	24
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	20
Pneumonitis	...	...	...	...	6
Hilus enlargement	...	...	...	...	8
Anthracosis	...	...	...	...	2
Asthma	...	...	...	...	2
Pulmonary collapse	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchiectasis	...	...	...	...	1
No apparent disease—contact	...	...	...	...	2
Anæmia	...	...	...	...	6
Septic adenitis	...	...	...	...	4
Goitre, hyperthyroidism	...	...	...	...	3
Gastro enteritis	...	...	...	...	2
Other diseases	...	...	...	...	9

The following summary shows the clinical condition of all patients at the end of 1930 classified as (a) pulmonary cases and (b) non-pulmonary cases, arranged according to the years in which they first came under public medical treatment :

(a) PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the return relates.		Previous to 1926.				1926.				1927.				1928				1929				1930						
		Class t.b. plus				Class t.b. minus.				Class t.b. plus				Class t.b. minus.				Class t.b. plus				Class t.b. minus						
		Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (class t.b. plus).	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (class t.b. plus).	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (class t.b. plus).	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (class t.b. plus).	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (class t.b. plus).	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (class t.b. plus).			
Discharged as cured.	Adults	M.	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		F.	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Chil-dren	M.	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		F.	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Disease arrested.	Adults	M.	71	2	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	1	-	1	23	1	-	-	1	20	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		F.	48	1	-	-	1	-	1	15	-	2	1	3	14	-	1	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Chil-dren	M.	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	1	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		F.	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	1	-	-	10	-	-	-	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Disease not arrested.	Adults	M.	38	2	13	2	17	-	5	8	-	5	-	2	10	1	-	3	5	5	6	3	9	25	3	2	5	12
		F.	13	-	3	-	3	-	1	5	-	1	-	-	7	-	-	-	14	24	1	3	1	5	11	3	4	7
	Chil-dren	M.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F.	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONDITION NOT ASCERTAINED DURING THE YEAR			-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOST SIGHT OF OR OTHERWISE REMOVED FROM DISPENSARY REGISTER.			156	1	5	-	6	-	4	34	1	1	2	4	24	-	3	1	4	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DEAD.	Adults	M.	17	3	13	11	27	-	9	4	1	2	6	9	6	-	8	11	19	3	4	3	7	5	4	1	5	19
		F.	8	-	1	3	4	-	14	5	-	4	10	14	4	-	1	7	8	2	4	1	5	2	1	2	3	
	Chil-dren	M.	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
		F.	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Totals			558	6	40	17	63	123	36	124	1	15	24	40	120	1	18	8	27	85	4	10	5	26	8	17	2	27

ALIVE.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the return relates.	Previous to 1926.				1926				1927				1928				1929				1930				
	Bones and joints.	Abdominal.	Other organs.	Peripheral glands.	Total.	Bones and joints.	Abdominal.	Other organs.	Peripheral glands.	Total.	Bones and joints.	Abdominal.	Other organs.	Peripheral glands.	Total.	Bones and joints.	Abdominal.	Other organs.	Peripheral glands.	Total.	Bones and joints.	Abdominal.	Other organs.	Peripheral glands.	Total.
Discharged as cured.	M.	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	1	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	5	2	1	4	12	3	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	2	1	1	4	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disease arrested.	M.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	1	-	-	4	5	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	4	1	-	2	7	1	2	-	4	7	3	3	-	2	8	1	1	-	4	4	-	-	2	2
	F.	2	-	-	4	6	-	-	2	1	3	3	1	1	7	12	1	-	4	5	1	1	-	-	2
Disease not arrested.	M.	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
	F.	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	5
	M.	3	-	1	-	4	2	1	-	2	5	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	4	10
	F.	3	-	3	2	8	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	3	1	1	-	5	8
TRANSFERRED TO PULMONARY.	M.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
	F.	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5
	M.	3	-	1	-	4	2	1	-	2	5	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	4	10
	F.	3	-	3	2	8	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	3	1	1	-	5	8
CONDITION NOT ASCERTAINED DURING THE YEAR.	M.	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	5	3	4	8	20	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	1
	F.	1	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOST SIGHT OF OR OTHERWISE REMOVED FROM DISPENSARY REGISTER.	M.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	32	8	13	32	85	11	4	4	14	33	10	5	2	11	28	6	1	1	10	18	3	1	1	11	16
...

THE SANATORIUM.

The Sanatorium is situated in an exceptionally favourable position, at an altitude of 377 feet. The surrounding grounds are very extensive, of approximately $66\frac{1}{4}$ acres.

The patients are accommodated in three blocks, each of which is arranged partly on the "cubicle" system: at the end of each block there are small wards, each accommodating eight patients. The total number of beds is 100.

The kitchen, office, apartments for the nursing staff, etc., are all situate in a large administrative block.

Of the 100 beds, 70 are available for the treatment of Borough cases, while 30 are reserved for West Riding cases.

The distribution of these beds is given in the following table:—

	Observation.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.		Non-pulmonary tuberculosis.		Total.
		"Sanatorium" beds.	"Hospital" beds.	Disease of bones and joints.	Other conditions.	
Adult males ...	1	18	7	—	—	26
Adult females ...	1	11	5	2	1	20
Children under 15	1	6	—	13	4	24
Total ...	3	35	12	15	5	70

The following is a return showing the extent of residential treatment during the year:—

Number of patients in hospital.				1/1/30	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	31/12/30
Patients.	Adults.	M.	...	21	55	44	5	27
		F.	...	18	37	36	2	17
	Children.	M.	...	12	8	11	—	9
		F.	...	15	10	11	—	14
Observation cases.	Adults.	M.	...	—	12	10	—	2
		F.	...	1	11	11	—	1
	Children.	M.	...	—	2	2	—	—
		F.	...	—	2	2	—	—
				67	137	127	7	70

The immediate results of treatment of patients and of observation of doubtful cases discharged from the Sanatorium during the year are given in the following table :—

Observation for purpose of diagnosis.	Classification on admission to the institution.	Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of residential treatment in the Institution.												TOTAL		
			Under 3 months.			3—6 months.			6—12 months.			More than 12 months.					
			M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch			
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Class t.b. minus.	Quiescent	1	1	—	1	9	2	8	4	8	—	—	—	34		
		Improved	4	7	—	5	1	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	22		
		No material improvement	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
		Died in institution	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3		
	Class t.b. plus Group 1.	Quiescent	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
		Improved	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3		
		No material improvement	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
		Died in institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Class t.b. plus Group 2.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		Improved	2	3	—	6	1	—	4	2	—	2	—	—	20		
		No material improvement	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4		
		Died in institution	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	4		
	Class t.b. plus Group 3.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		Improved	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4		
		No material improvement	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
		Died in institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Bones and joints.	Quiescent or arrested	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2		
		Improved	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		No material improvement	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
		Died in institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Abdominal.	Quiescent or arrested	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1		
		Improved	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1		
		No material improvement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		Died in institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Other organs.	Quiescent or arrested	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		Improved	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		No material improvement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		Died in institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Peri-pheral glands.	Quiescent or arrested	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	5			
	Improved	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1			
	No material improvement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	Died in institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Observation for purpose of diagnosis.			Under 1 week			1—2 weeks			2—4 weeks			More than 4 weeks					
			M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch			
			Tuberculous	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	4	4		3	15
			Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	5		—	10
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				

During the year a most important addition to the equipment of the Institution was made by the installation of the X-ray apparatus in June, 1930. The apparatus was installed by the Solus Electrical Company. It is a seven-inch transformer set, with a single valve rectification, and is capable of giving 112 K.V. A special heavy screening stand, suitable for intensive examination of chests, carries a water-cooled metalix tube (Phillips). The controls on this stand are very easily reached, and adequate protection does not militate against easy manipulation of the abdomen, if necessary. The couch carries an air-cooled metalix tube, which can easily be set for use above or between the couch. The control is fitted with an automatic time switch.

During the first six months after installation about 200 plates were taken (irrespective of screen examinations), and the apparatus has given complete satisfaction. In chest work especially the results have been excellent.

During the last few years the number of cases—especially from the West Riding—who are sent for observation and diagnosis has been increasing. The installation of the X-ray apparatus has enabled the very necessary procedure of lipiodol injection to be carried out. The lipiodol is usually given by the inter-circoid route under local anæsthesia, as practised by Burrell.

The number of Borough beds which are utilised for observation cases is smaller, since all new cases who are suspected of tuberculosis are seen at the Tuberculosis Dispensary by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, and the investigation is carried out from there. Practically all these cases are radiographed as a routine, and for this purpose they attend at the Sanatorium as out-patients. It is only if this full preliminary examination and further observation fail to settle the diagnosis that they are admitted for observation.

Despite the great improvements which have been effected at the Sanatorium, one measure which has been repeatedly advocated in previous reports still remains to be dealt with. This measure is the provision of a dentist who would be available whenever required for patients in the Sanatorium or for necessitous dispensary cases. It is certain that this officer's fees could easily have been met by the money expended on more spectacular, though less worthy, schemes. It is hopeless to attempt to cure disease in the body when no measures exist for dealing with infection at its portal. There is no doubt that a satisfactory solution of the difficulty of dealing with carious teeth—and how many sanatorium patients have really good natural dentures?—is now the most crying need of the tuberculosis service of the Borough.

The training of nurses for the certificate of the Tuberculosis Association examination continues, and during the year there were again several passes, one being "with honours."

The sanatorium school continues to be an effective unit under the guidance of Mrs. Eyre.

The troop of Boy Scouts and Wolf Cubs, which was inaugurated on 22nd December, 1929, continues to be a useful aid to discipline. The manufacture of handicraft articles, such as basket work, trays, etc., has been carried out under the enthusiastic guidance of Mr. George Chatterton and Mr. William Lucas.

During the Winter months several concerts have been held, and these have been greatly appreciated by the patients.

In the following extract from T. 54a of the Ministry of Health, the position with regard to the number of beds available for the treatment of tuberculosis in Alma Road Institution as on the 31st December, 1930, is given. For pulmonary cases there are 26 beds, 18 for adults and 8 for children under 15 years. For non-pulmonary cases there are no definite beds provided, but the patients are nursed in the general wards.

The following return shows the extent of residential treatment provided during the year in the hospital, which, as already pointed out, serves the area of the Rother Valley Public Assistance Committee as well as that of Rotherham County Borough.

		In the Institu- tion on Jan. 1st	Admitted during the year	Dis- charged during the year	Died in the In- stitution	In the Institu- tion on December 31st
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis admitted for treatment	Adult males	6	18	14	3	7
	Adult females	8	15	13	2	8
	Children	—	1	—	1	—
	Total	14	34	27	6	15
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis admitted for treatment	Adult males	6	7	9	1	3
	Adult females	5	4	3	2	4
	Children	6	7	6	3	4
	Total	17	18	18	6	11
		31	52	45	12	26

TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE.

In the following a general extract is made of the first Report on the above for the County Borough. It is felt that this should be incorporated in this Survey Annual Report as a record, and also for the assistance of others who may wish to face a similar problem.

“ In presenting the first Report of the work done by the Tuberculosis Care Committee it will be of interest at the outset to place on record particulars with regard to the inception of the movement in Rotherham.

It will be remembered that some few years ago in Rotherham there was an “ After-care of Consumptives Committee,” but this Committee, owing to lack of funds, had, unfortunately, to discontinue their work.

During 1929 considerable enquiries were undertaken by the Chairman of the Public Health Committee (Alderman Harper) and the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. Barr) to see what other towns were doing on the question of after care, and if it was possible such a scheme could with success be undertaken in Rotherham. These investigations showed that valuable work could be carried out by such a Committee, but owing to the financial restrictions of the then ‘ grant in aid ’ system, the Corporation were only empowered to spend a sum of money equal to £2 per 1000 of its population in making grants of extra-nourishment to suitable cases. Whilst it was realised that this part of the work was very necessary, it was felt that much more could be done to enable sufferers from tuberculosis to become useful citizens of the town once again. The only way, therefore, was to set up a Voluntary Committee, who would be able to raise funds and to carry out in close co-operation with the Corporation’s Tuberculosis Dispensary and Sanatorium a scheme for the care of consumptives. These facts were reported to the Public Health Committee on 18th June, 1929, who instructed the Hospitals Sub-Committee to prepare and submit a report with regard to a scheme which could be put into operation. The Hospitals Sub-Committee on 16th July, 1929, considered the report of the Chairman and the Medical Officer and reported to the Public Health Committee on the suggested personnel of the proposed Committee and Officers, and recommended to the Council that such Committee should have power to carry out all work in connection with the administration of the after care scheme in connection with tuberculosis, and that as a good deal of work could be done **before** as well as **after** treatment, the Committee should be called “ The Tuberculosis Care Committee.” The Committee outlined in the scheme comprised the whole of the members of the Public Health Committee, together with representatives of the Education and Blind Persons Committees, and also of the various influential and charitable organisations of the town, namely

Rotherham and District Chamber of Trade.

The Chamber of Commerce.

The Rotary Club.

The Rotherham Insurance Committee.

The Trades and Labour Council.

The Women’s Co-operative Guild.

The R.A.O.B.

The Rotherham District Nursing Association.

The Women Citizen’s Assosiation.

The Feoffees of the Common Lands of Rotherham.

The Rotherham and District War Pensions Committee.

The British Legion.

The Toc H.
 The Parochial Church Council.
 The Roman Catholic.
 The Church Fraternal.

The recommendation of the Public Health Committee was approved by the Council on August 7th, 1929. Invitations were sent to the various bodies mentioned, asking them to send representatives to an inaugural meeting, which was held on October 9th, under the chairmanship of his Worship the Mayor (Alderman S. Hall, J.P.)

At this meeting the various aims and objects of the scheme were discussed, and the honorary officials were appointed. It was explained that, under the then existing grant scheme for tuberculosis, the Corporation could only assist the Committee to the extent of £2 per thousand of the population per annum. The grant from the Ministry would, therefore, amount to approximately £140 per annum, as before stated, and in consequence a very large amount of the work of the Committee would have to be upheld by voluntary subscriptions.

The actual work which the new Committee was to attempt was discussed under the heads of finance, employment, and claims. It was suggested that three Sub-Committees should be elected, each to deal with one of these branches.

The following list gives the suggested lines which each Sub-Committee considered :—

FINANCE.

Corporation grant with the approval of the Ministry of Health £2 per 1000 of population.
 Subscriptions and donations.
 The organisation of a flower crusade and flag day.
 Receptacles for collecting cigarette foil.
 Arrangements for the sale of book matches in bars and hotels, etc.
 Charge of 2d.—1/- for articles loaned.
 The organisation of collections during health week.

EMPLOYMENT.

Interviews with employers and suggestions *re* work.
 Co-operation with Employment Exchange.
 Arrangements for the employment of suitable patients as motor car watchers, park attendants, jobbing gardeners, etc.
 Manufacture of dustbins.
 Sewing scheme for women.
 Occupational centre at Sanatorium for cane work, carpentry, raffia work, leather work, basket work, wood carving, brush making, joinering, stool making, firewood cutting, and similar jobs.

CLAIMS.

The provision of extra nourishment.
 The provision of clothing.
 The provision of appliances for surgical cases such as dressings, etc.
 The provision of appliances for bedfast cases at home.
 The lending of bedsteads and bedding to infectious cases.
 The provision of home helps for night nursing.
 The provision of sanatorium huts at home in suitable sites.
 Help in getting better homes when conditions are-bad.
 Help with payment of rental.

Loans of money to patients.
 Help with provision of artificial teeth, etc.
 Help with boarding out at seaside, country, and convalescent homes.
 Sending selected cases to training colonies.

It was stated that not all of these suggestions were at present practicable, but the scheme formed a useful basis for the work of the Committee.

It was resolved that the Mayor of Rotherham for the time being should be President of the Committee, and that the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Public Health Committee should be similarly Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Tuberculosis Care Committee. In addition, the following officials were elected :

Hon. Secretary	...	The Town Clerk.
Assistant Secretary	...	Chief Clerk, Public Health Department.
Hon. Treasurer	...	The Borough Treasurer.
Medical Officers	...	The Medical Officer of Health and the Tuberculosis Officer.
Home Visitor	...	The Tuberculosis Visitor.

In outlining the activities of the Committee during the first fifteen months of its existence it must be realised that a good part of the Committee's work has been concentrated on the establishment of funds which would enable them to proceed with the work, and it is to their credit that during this period of acute distress they have by continued efforts succeeded in establishing funds for such work.

During Health Week in October, 1929, collections amounting to £46 18s. 11d. were obtained at the eight places of entertainment in the town.

This was followed by an appeal for funds signed on behalf of the Committee by the President and the Chairman. In the meantime the Corporation were endeavouring to assist, for in addition to the grant for extra nourishment, equivalent to a sum of £140 and a further grant of £20 for secretarial assistance, the Corporation Trading Departments contributed the sum of £175.

With the coming of summer, arrangements were made to give two concerts in Clifton Park. The first concert was arranged by the proprietors of the "Sheffield Telegraph," and took the form of a community singing concert, the singing being led by the Sheffield Orpheus Male Voice Choir. It was very disappointing to the Committee after arranging such an excellent concert that the weather should be against them, for when the day came it was a dull, cold day, and this very materially affected the takings of the concert, which resulted in the sum of £6 3s. 3d. being added to the Committee's funds. On the second concert, however, held on 7th August, 1930, the weather was kind, and resulted in a further sum of £13 being obtained. This took the form of a gramophone concert, and was arranged by Mr. W. Hastings, junior. The Committee are deeply indebted to the organisers of these concerts; not only did they give their services free, but they also provided programmes, which were sold in aid of the funds. As the Committee's application for a flower crusade was not acceded to by the Watch Committee, it was decided to organise a house to house appeal throughout the Borough, and the Mayoress, with the help of the lady members of the Committee, kindly undertook this work. An organiser was appointed for each Ward, and the collection took place during the week commencing 18th October, 1930, and, together with a collection arranged by Councillor Quibell outside the Rotherham United Football Club ground at Millmoor, the total proceeds amounted to £56 19s. 3d.

It will be seen that the Committee have throughout their existence been endeavouring to obtain funds to carry on their work. The question of the sale of book matches, etc., has been considered but as the initial outlay is rather heavy, together with the difficulty of storage of supplies, action for the time being has been deferred. The other source of income of the Committee is the Car Park, and as this comes under the dual headings of "Finance" and "Employment" it has been left until now. The question of providing suitable work for ex-tubercular patients in the present state of industry is one of the difficulties with which the Committee is faced. When the alterations to the Chantry Bridge were completed, and the street improvements effected, the tenancy of the vacant land in Corporation Street was applied for by the Committee. After negotiations had taken place the Committee were able to secure the land at a rent of £50 per annum and rates, with six months' notice to terminate the tenancy on either side. The Car Park was opened on 14th July, 1930, and employment was given to two men, who work for 7½ hours per day, from 8 to 3.30 p.m. and 3.30 to 11 p.m. alternate weeks. The rate of pay was at the rate of 1/1 per hour, and suitable tickets, with a time and date stamp, were provided. The Borough Engineer provided the Committee with a hut to use as an office and shelter for the attendants, and the charges for use of the Car Park were fixed at 4d. for any period up to 4 hours and an additional 4d. for periods in excess. With such a deserving cause and such moderate charges it was reasonable to expect that the car owners of the town and district would support it. But opposition came from another source. Owing to the street improvements in College Street, and the removal of certain properties adjoining the Parish Church, a cleared site abutting on the highway was left, which became an unauthorised car park just at the time the Committee had opened the Corporation Street land. This "free" car park was the means of reducing the Committee's income, which was badly needed, until on October 2nd, 1930, they were permitted by the Improvement and Property Committee of the Corporation to use the land in College Street until the same was required by them. Possibly it may well be argued that the "free" site in College Street was more central, nevertheless it is regrettable that during the period July 14th to October 1st, the receipts were only £6 9s. 8d., as compared with a wages bill of £56 14s. 6d. for the same period, ignoring altogether the initial expenses of the Car Park and items such as rent and rates.

With the transference of the Car Park to College Street the business side changed immediately, and it is a pleasure to report that during the remaining part of the year, not only did the receipts pay the wages of the men employed, but also provided a balance towards the Committee's funds. The parking fee of 4d. was still kept the same, and it is sincerely hoped that when the College Street site is given up, and a return is made to the Corporation Street Car Park, the goodwill gained at College Street will follow.

The attitude of the motorist who did not wish his car to be looked after by anyone who suffered from consumption which was met with at the commencement of the scheme has been defeated, we hope, by the use of the College Street Park—it is not heard of now.

By the transference of the Car Park to College Street the Committee were enabled to accept the offer of £125 for the hire of Corporation Street land for use as a pleasure fair in November.

This sum enabled the Committee to balance its Car Park account, and has provided a reserve to meet the standing charges of the Car Park whilst the land is vacant.

It is a matter of congratulation to the Committee that not only have they supplied a public need in the town by the provision of the Car Park, but they have found a means whereby they themselves could employ the services of two men continuously and pay fair wages during a period of acute industrial depression. Up to December 31st, as regards the personnel of the Car Park attendants, four men had been engaged.

The Committee during their existence have approached the several Corporation departments, and also have an arrangement with the Employment Exchange whereby tuberculous persons recommended by the Medical Officers of the Committee could be assisted to obtain employment. With unemployment so bad as it is to-day, when strong, healthy men are unable to obtain work, it needs no explanation that whilst the Committee have not been able to obtain employment for any of their cases, it has not been for the want of trying. Up to 31st December, 1930, 18 men were reported to the Employment Exchange as fit to resume work.

In February, 1930, approval was received from the Ministry of Health to the grant by the Corporation in approved cases of extra nourishment up to £140 per annum.

The amounts granted month by month are as follows :—

								Applications granted.	Estimated Expenditure. £ s. d.
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4 5 0
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5 17 6
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	7 12 6
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	7 16 0
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5 4 6
July and August	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	19 2 9
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	16 11 9
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	16 8 0
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	19 6 9
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	25 10 0
								160	£127 14 9

In addition, grants were made out of the Voluntary Fund to special cases outside the conditions imposed by the above scheme.

October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2 11 0
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8 14 6
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	11 0 0
								29	£22 5 6

Two grants of underclothing were made to patients at a cost of £1 5s.

The Committee in dealing with cases adopted the following scale of income in connection with applications made for grants.

No. in family.	Net weekly income after deducting rent.
2	£1 0 0
3	1 4 0
4	1 7 0
5	1 10 0
6 or over	1 13 0

All cases of single persons are specially considered by the Sub-Committee.

The value of extra-nourishment is obvious, and cannot be assessed. 191 grants have been made to 57 persons, and in all $685\frac{1}{4}$ gallons of milk, 2646 eggs, $478\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of meat, 1 gal. 12 ozs. cod liver oil and 96 ozs. cod liver oil and malt have been distributed.

The other activities of the Committee have included the reference to the Housing Committee of the case of a patient living in overcrowded surroundings, but owing to financial reasons the application was not granted.

During the year (20/10/30) the Committee became affiliated to the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. Whilst no fee is asked for affiliation it is in the Committee's interests, as any suitable cases requiring assistance which cannot be adequately met from local sources may be referred to the National Association for their special consideration."

SECTION VIII.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The general scheme of treatment has remained practically the same as that carried out in 1929.

A change has been made in the diagnosis of female gonorrhœa, inasmuch that cultures are now taken only in doubtful cases.

There has been an increase in new cases during the year, from 201 in 1929 to 227 in 1930, and also in the number of actual individuals attending, from 357 in 1929 to 383 in 1930.

The total attendances registered show an increase on last year from 8,952 in 1929 to 9,094. There was a marked increase in the number of new cases of syphilis, from 23 in 1929 to 61 in 1930.

The progressive yearly increase in female attendances has again been maintained, and the question of extra sessions should now be considered.

I would suggest, in order to shorten the time of treatment, that daily sessions should now be definitely held for intermediate treatment, instead of by appointment, as at the present time.

In the following table details are given concerning patients dealt with during the last five years.

		1926			1927			1928			1929			1930		
		Number of persons who were under treatment on 1st January, 1926.	Number of persons dealt with during the year for the first time.	Total.	Number of persons who were under treatment or observation on 1st January, 1927.	Number of persons dealt with during the year for the first time.	Total.	Number of persons who were under treatment or observation on 1st January, 1928.	Number of persons dealt with during the year for the first time.	Total.	Number of persons who were under treatment or observation on 1st January, 1929.	Number of persons dealt with during the year for the first time.	Total.	Number of persons who were under treatment or observation on 1st January, 1930.	Number of persons dealt with during the year for the first time.	Total.
Total number of persons dealt with during the year at or in connection with the out-patient clinic and suffering from :																
Syphilis	...	36	40	76	40	53	93	59	43	107	66	23	89	58	61	119
Soft chancre	...	—	4	4	—	10	10	3	13	16	—	2	2	1	6	7
Gonorrhoea	...	68	81	149	79	81	160	95	111	206	90	98	188	84	101	185
Conditions other than venereal	...	—	55	55	8	51	59	1	43	44	—	78	78	13	59	72
Totals	...	104	180	284	127	195	322	158	215	373	156	201	357	156	227	383

Total attendances of all patients during the year at the out-patient clinic 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930
Aggregate number of “ in-patient days ” of treatment during the year ... 37 206 92 257 32

In the following table is given the return relating to all persons who were treated at the Rotherham Centre during the year ended 31st December, 1930 :—

	Syphilis.		Soft chancre.		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than venereal.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1 Number of cases which—										
(a) at the beginning of the year under report were under treatment or observation for	36	22	1	—	53	31	7	6	97	59
(b) had been marked off in a previous year as having ceased to attend or as transferred to other centres, and which returned to the Treatment Centre during the year under report suffering from the same infection ...	1	3	—	—	4	2	3	—	8	5
TOTAL—Items 1 (a) and 1 (b) ...	37	25	1	—	57	33	10	6	105	64
2 (a) Number of cases dealt with at the Treatment Centre during the year for the first time with infections of	13	3	6	—	62	11	41	15	163	51
1. less than one year's standing	26	15	—	—	15	7				
2. more than one year's standing										
TOTAL—Items 1 (a), 1 (b) and 2 (a) ...	76	43	7	—	134	51	51	21	268	115
2 (b) Number of cases included in Item 2 (a) known to have received previous treatment at other centres for the same infection	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—
3 Number of cases which ceased to attend—										
(a) before completing the first course of treatment for	8	9	3	—	61	21	—	—	72	30
(b) after one or more courses but before completion of treatment for ...	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1
(c) after completion of treatment, but before final tests as to cure of ...	2	—	1	—	14	2	—	—	17	2
4 Number of cases transferred to other treatment centres after treatment for...	2	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	3
5 Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and observation for	—	3	3	—	21	1	—	—	24	4
6 Number of cases which, at the end of the year under report, were under treatment or observation for	54	29	—	—	37	25	1	2	92	56
TOTAL—Items 3, 4, 5, and 6	76	43	7	—	134	51	1	2	218	96
7 Out-patient attendances—										
(a) For individual attention by the Medical Officer	1050	676	24	—	536	435	112	55	1722	1166
(b) For intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressings, etc.	99	13	93	—	4652	930	339	80	5183	1023
TOTAL ATTENDANCES	1149	689	117	—	5188	1365	451	135	6905	2189
8 Aggregate number of " in-patient days " of treatment given to persons who were suffering from	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	17	—	32
9 Examinations of pathological material :—										
(a) Specimens which were examined at and by the Medical Officer at the Public Health Laboratory	Spirochetes		Gonococci		Other organisms		For Wassermann reaction.			
(b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory	2		280		—		—			
	—		—		1		195			

The following is a statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided :—

[illegible]

The pathological work performed during the past five years in connection with venereal diseases is summarised in the following :—

	For detection of			For Wassermann re-action.				
	Spirochetes.	Gonococci.	Organisms. other					
Examinations of pathological material :—								
(a) Specimens which were examined at the Public Health Laboratory during the years :—								
1926	7	107	—	—
1927	5	123	—	—
1928	—	117	—	—
1929	—	407	—	—
1930	2	280	—	—
(b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory during the years :—								
1926	—	—	—	178
1927	—	—	—	209
1928	—	—	—	230
1929	—	—	—	191
1930	—	—	1	195

Besides the 195 tests for the Wassermann re-action which were sent from the Centre, there were 179 tests for Wassermann re-action and 2 for gonococci sent to the Laboratory on behalf of local medical practitioners.

The following statement gives the return relating to all patients who have been in residence at the venereal diseases hostels during the year 1930 :—

County or County Borough in which the patient's place of residence is situated.	Number of cases in residence on the 1st January, 1930.					Number of cases admitted during the year.					Number of cases discharged during the year.					Number of cases in residence on the 1st January, 1931.					Total number of days in residence during the year of all patients from the County or County Borough referred to in the first column.
	S	G	S & G	Others	Tl.	S	G	S & G	Others	Tl.	S	G	S & G	Others	Tl.	S	G	S & G	Others	Tl.	
FERHAM HOUSE.																					
Rotherham C.B.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	—	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	21
West Riding C.C. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	11
Totals (Female)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	4	—	2	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	32

SECTION IX.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

MIDWIVES.

During the year ending December 31st, 1930, 21 midwives notified their intention to practise in the County Borough. Sixteen of this number were trained midwives holding the certificate of the Central Midwives Board, and the remaining five were bona-fide midwives who were in practice prior to the passing of the Act of 1902.

Seventeen of the number live within the County Borough of Rotherham; and four live outside, but take a few cases in the town.

The midwives resident in the Borough were visited at intervals of three months by the Local Authority's Inspector of Midwives, when their residence, registers, and mode of practise were thoroughly inspected; special attention being given to the ante-natal work done by the midwives. In addition to the routine inspections, 63 special visits were paid.

Six midwives were suspended from practise for periods ranging from 24 hours to 7 days, owing to their contact with infection.

In every case adequate disinfection was supervised by the Local Authority, and in four cases compensation was paid for loss of work during the period of suspension.

On December 9th, Dr. Copping gave an address to the midwives, in which he dealt chiefly with the rules regarding suspension and compensation.

The statistics for 1930 are given in the following table:—

Certificate number.	No. of cases.	Infants born alive.	Stillborn.	Dead.	Died within 3 days.	Feeding. 1st month.		Ophthalmia.	Puerperal fever.	Puerperal pyrexia.	Pemphigus.	Mothers dead.	Illegitimate.	Twins.	Medical aid		
						Breast entirely.	Breast &/or artificial.								Ante natal.	Neo and post natal.	For Infant.
40344	111	109	3	2	-	97	12	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	22	2
34006	116	114	3	13	3	92	22	1	2	-	2	-	5	1	27	25	24
63306	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45089	91	90	1	2	1	77	13	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	30	42	34
57198	55	55	1	4	3	44	11	-	1	1	-	-	5	1	23	19	3
40576	29	29	1	1	-	27	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	6	2
3857	72	70	4	6	-	61	9	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	8	11	3
2901	33	32	1	-	-	30	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-
44515	34	34	-	-	-	33	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	14	12	13
4924	33	32	1	1	-	29	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	1
70641	30	30	2	1	-	25	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	8	8	-
47557	23	22	1	1	-	20	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-
8590	21	20	1	-	-	16	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-
24756	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
71407	10	9	1	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
55602	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
64479	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5767	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
69545	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
65414	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
77367	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
71521	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
73941	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	679	667	20	31	7	580	87	1	4	3	3	-	19	8	117	86	176

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

As ante-natal work is considered one of the surest means of reducing the maternal mortality, it is gratifying to note that the increase in attendance at the clinic noted in 1929, has been maintained. During 1930 a total of 345 expectant mothers was examined, the total number of examinations made comprising 1009.

The comparative figures are as follow :—

Year.	Number who attended for the first time.	Number of examinations made.	Average attendance per session.
1926 ...	192	532	10
1927 ...	270	698	13
1928 ...	332	894	17
1929 ...	273	1059	20
1930 ...	345	1009	20

The cases referred by midwives during 1930 amounted to 92, as compared with 58 in 1929. Ten cases attended on their own.

FERHAM HOUSE MATERNITY HOME.

During the year the number of babies born in the Home was 179, an increase of 5 on the previous year.

Regular courses of lectures to pupil midwives have been given, and all pupils attached to the staff of the Home have been successful in obtaining the certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

The statistics for the year 1930 are given in the following table :—

1	Number of beds	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
2	Number of cases admitted during 1930	...	...	...	...	...	...	213
3	Average duration of stay	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.8 days
4	Number of cases delivered by—							
	(a) midwives	...	...	...	...	...	...	168
	(b) doctors	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
5	Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by the midwife	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
6	Number of cases notified as							
	(a) puerperal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
	(b) puerperal pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
7	Number of cases of pemphigus neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
8	Number of infants not entirely breast fed while in the Institution							3
9	Number of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum with result of treatment in each case	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
10	Number of maternal deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
11	(a) Number of foetal deaths							
	(i) stillborn...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
	(ii) within 10 days of birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	(b) Cause of death in each case, and results of postmortem examination (if obtainable).							

STILLBORN.

- 1 Maccrated twin.
- 2 A.P.H.
- 3 A.P.H.
- 4 Anencaphalic monster

- 5 Craniotomy.
- 6 Excessive moulding. Intracranial haemorrhage.
- 7 A.P.H. 28th week.
- 8 A.P.H. Early ruptured membranes.
- 9 Prolapse of cord.
- 10 Premature delivery.

WITHIN 10 DAYS OF BIRTH.

- 1 Premature birth.
- 2 do.
- 3 do.

The following is a report of Dr. Chisholm, Obstetric Consultant, upon Ferham House Maternity Home :—

As you are aware before taking up duty as obstetric consultant to Ferham House, I indicated to you that I was in agreement with you that as an obstetrical unit Ferham House lacked much that one would like. But I felt that useful work was being done there and, with the prospect of a modern hospital devoted to obstetrical work being available in the near future, that it would be well to carry on.

The recommendations of the Ministry of Health following their investigations early in 1929 have been carried out and there has not been any serious outbreak of puerperal sepsis, but one feels that there are factors constantly present that might add to this occurrence, and for this reason I would urge that a hospital with suitable amenities for carrying on obstetrical work on modern lines be provided as soon as possible.

The facts brought forward in the Interim Report of the Departmental Committee on Maternal Mortality and Morbidity are eloquent of the need to use all available means for prophylaxis of maternal morbidity—and one of the points most stressed is the provision of beds for—

- 1 Cases seen at the ante-natal clinic—"booked cases."
- 2 Suspect cases.
- 3 Septic cases.

It is impossible to separate cases at Ferham House in this way.

I would like to point out also that, at Ferham House the narrow corridors, doors, and staircases make the movement of patients and especially very ill patients a great difficulty.

ALMA ROAD HOSPITAL.

The following table gives particulars for the year 1930 of the cases dealt with at the maternity ward at the Alma Road Hospital.

1	Number of beds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
2	Number of cases admitted during 1930	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
3	Average duration of stay	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 days
4	Number of cases delivered by—							
	(a) midwives	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
	(b) doctors	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
5	Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by the							
	midwife	...	...	...	...	...	...	46

6	Number of cases notified as—							
	(a) puerperal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
	(b) puerperal pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
7	Number of cases of pemphigus neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
8	Number of infants not entirely breast fed while in the Institution							4
9	Number of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum with result of treatment in each case	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
10	Number of maternal deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
11	Number of foetal deaths—							
	(i) stillborn	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
	(ii) within 10 days of birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Cause of death in each case, and results of post mortem examination.								

STILLBIRTHS.

- 1 Obstructed labour. Forceps delivery.
- 2 Premature birth.
- 3 do.
- 4 do.
- 5 Mother had A.P.H. Dead some hours before admission.
- 6 Macerated foetus.
- 7 Delayed labour.
- 8 Occipito posts. Forceps delivery.
- 9 do. do.
- 10 Twin pregnancy. 1 died.
- 11 Premature birth.
- 12 Mother taking drugs for many months.
- 13 Eclampsia.
- 14 Brow presentation. In labour 4 days.

WITHIN 10 DAYS.

- 1 20 hours old. Premature birth.
- 2 Twins. 1 hour 10 mins.
- 3 do. 1 hour.
- 4 Seven days. Subtentorial tear. Forceps.
- 5 4 hours. Premature.
- 6 2 days. Convulsions.
- 7 3½ hours. Premature birth.
- 8 7 days. Premature.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.

The following table shows the births notified under this Act :—

Births notified.								Live births.	Still births.	Total.
From institutions and by doctors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	717	29	746
By midwives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	679	16	695
By sundry persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	—	5
Total notified prior to registration								1401	45	1446

SUMMARY OF REGISTRARS' NOTIFICATIONS.

Births notified by registrars and							Live births.
Attended by midwives	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Born in institutions or attended by doctors...				...	...	...	27
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	29

HEALTH VISITING.

Several changes on the staff occurred during the year.

The vacancy which resulted on Miss Jackson's resignation on marriage in November, 1929, was not filled until March, 1930, when Miss M. Watterson was appointed.

Mrs. Airton, who was appointed as an additional Health Visitor in 1929, resigned in March, and Miss Barlow commenced duties in her stead in April.

Miss Barlow resigned in November, Miss Slaney being then appointed.

Both Mrs. Airton and Miss Barlow left to take up better paid appointments under other authorities.

Home visiting has been carried out in the same manner as in former years. The time devoted to visiting has been reduced owing to the increasing size of the Child Welfare sessions. Health Visitors have had to be transferred from area duty to clinic duty, in order to cope with the number of children attending the centres. The clerical work has increased proportionately, and has had to be dealt with.

In addition, a considerable amount of visiting time has been taken up in the making of enquiries under the Coalfields and the Local Distress Funds. Five hundred and thirteen enquiries of this nature were made during the year, and as applications were received daily, this frequently necessitated a Health Visitor visiting the same parts of her area daily.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS.

INFANTILE DEATHS.

All deaths of infants under one year have been investigated and records kept.

STILLBIRTHS.

All midwives' cases have been investigated during the lying-in period. A routine re-visit is paid after an interval of six months, so that in the event of a further pregnancy having occurred the need for ante-natal medical care may be urged.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

A professional enquiry is made into all cases by the Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare. Advice and hospital treatment is offered where necessary. During the year, 24 swabs were taken and examined for hæmolytic streptococci.

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

No mentally defective children under the age of five were ascertained during the year. Information obtained by the Health Visitors of pre-school mentally deficient is forwarded to the statutory officer under the Mental Deficiency Act.

The following table shows the work done under Maternity and Child Welfare by the Health Visitors :—

Visits in respect of expectant mothers (1st visits) ...	...	...	...	...	...	311
Do. Do. (re-visits) ...	...	...	...	...	...	402
Do. stillbirths ...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Do. births ...	...	...	...	...	...	1234
Do. infants under 1 year ...	...	...	...	...	...	4884
Do. infants 1 to 5 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	10773
Do. illegitimate infants under 1 year ...	...	...	...	...	...	329
Do. Do. 1 to 5 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	341
Do. school entrants ...	...	...	...	...	...	771
Do. philanthropic funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	513
Enquiries in respect of medical aid (midwives) ...	...	...	...	...	...	262
Do. milk grants ...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Do. home helps ...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Inspections of midwives ...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Special visits to midwives ...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Midwives' bags disinfected ...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Attendances at child welfare clinics ...	...	...	...	...	...	571
Attendances at orthopaedic clinics ...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Minor dressings performed ...	...	...	...	...	...	203
School children referred to school medical treatment ...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Orthopaedic visits ...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Visits to boarded out children from 1st April, 1930 ...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Lectures to pupil midwives ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Umbilical belts made and fitted ...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Death enquiries ...	...	...	...	...	...	7

CHILD WELFARE CONSULTATIONS.

The centres were affiliated to the National Association of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres during 1930. This makes for uniformity in teaching and a closer unity with the national child welfare movement.

The Medical Officer, Dr. W. N. Mascall, resigned on 30th June, 1930, and Dr. Lancelot H. Copping was appointed in September. In the interim, Dr. J. C. Hallinan carried out the duties.

No increase in the number of medical sessions was made during the year. This is regrettable in view of the need for an extension of medical sessions, which was expressed by the Ministry's Inspector, Dr. J. Turnbull, as far back as 1928. Since then the centre attendance has increased largely; the Friday session now comprises 100 infants and the Monday session 150.

The need for the extension of medical sessions is an urgent one, and it is hoped that in the future more time will be allocated to the work.

The overcrowding of medical sessions is bad for many reasons. The Health Visitors have no time for individual talks to mothers. The crowding together of mothers, who may have to wait an hour to an hour and a half for their turn, creates a mob spirit. The noise of infants who have become fractious by the re-action of general unrest renders it difficult for a Health Visitor to make herself heard when calling out names and directions. A megaphone has been resorted to.

The Medical Officer has to curtail his inspection of individual children in the interest of the greater number.

Talks to mothers and exhibitions have had to be abandoned owing to congestion.

The nervous condition of the Health Visitors after a rush medical session might well form the subject of a special study on fatigue.

All these factors are adverse to the spirit of child welfare. A mother cannot attend the Centre in an atmosphere of mutual help and sympathy when the moment she enters the door she is badgered through a series of experiences which finally land her in a chair in the doctor's room for a less than three minutes' consultation, the last mother going out and the next coming in whilst she is trying to recount her difficulties. These are matters of great moment to her and of first importance in the interests of the child, and should receive quiet, carefully considered attention.

I submit that it is impossible for either the doctor or the health visitor to do justice to their office under these conditions.

By permission of the Chairman, an appeal was made in February to the mothers attending the centres for twopenny contributions towards the proposed Yorkshire Convalescent Home for Mothers and Babies. The twopence represented the price of a cardboard brick, each of which, when purchased, was pasted on to paper to form a wall. Two guineas were subscribed by the mothers in this way, and the Health Visitors raised a further seven pounds by means of a Centre jumble sale.

It is gratifying to know that the Yorkshire Home has now come into being, and will be open to receive mothers in the Spring of 1931.

A mothercraft competition was held at the close of the year. Prizes were offered for sewing, knitting, mending, and re-constructing; a special prize being offered for fathers' efforts.

The number of entries sent in was quite satisfactory, having regard to the fact that this was the first competition held at the Centre. The mothers were keenly interested in the work exhibited. Six guineas, raised by the Health Visitors, were distributed in prizes.

Talks to mothers were given in the early months of the year, but were discontinued later owing to congestion.

Leaflets on the following subjects have been distributed :—

“Hints to the Busy Housewife”	} The gift of the Health and Cleanliness Council.
Calendars	
Breast-feeding.	
Weaning at nine months.	
Feeding at one year.	
The care of the teeth.	
Measles.	
Knitting instructions.	
How to make a maternity binder.	
Baby's basket.	
The improvised cot.	

Two new leaflets, “Advice to the Expectant Mother” and “Baby's First Month,” were drawn up and issued during the year.

A further innovation was made in that, in place of the weight cards used formerly, note books have been given to the mothers. The child's weight is

marked up on each visit, and any advice given either by the doctor or health visitor is written down so that the mother can read it over at her leisure and that father may know the Centre opinion on baby's progress.

A Christmas tea was given to all mothers attending the Centres during Christmas week. As 516 attended and many brought several children to share the meal, the accommodation of the the Centres on these afternoons was severely strained. However, the teas were much enjoyed, and many expressions of thanks were received. The voluntary helpers rendered splendid service, in the face of difficulties, on all four occasions.

Two members of the staff were successful in the 1930 Health Visitors' Competition of the National Baby Week Council. Miss Barraclough, Senior Health Visitor, won the first prize, and Miss Watterson was highly commended. The prizes were distributed at the National Baby Week Conference held in London in July, but, unfortunately, neither member of the staff was able to attend.

A definite increase in the treatment of minor ailments has been made during year. This side of the work should be developed either by joint arrangement with the Education Committee or the establishing of a centrally situated and properly equipped minor treatment clinic with a daily session. This would prove a useful adjunct to the Child Welfare Centres.

The following table gives the figures relating to the Centres:—

								Ferham House.		Cranworth Road.
Number of sessions held	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	...	101
New cases enrolled during the year :										
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	408	...	529
Over 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	...	150
Cases brought forward from previous years and enrolled during the year :										
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	...	253
Over 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	438	...	554
Total number of children attending during the year :										
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	577	...	782
Over 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	542	...	704
Total attendances made :										
Medical sessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5164	...	6122
Non-medical sessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2052	...	2957
Average attendance per session :										
Medical sessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	...	125
Non-medical sessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	57
Total attendances made :										
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4472	...	5001
Over 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2744	...	4078

The following summarises the defects found and conditions treated at the Child Welfare Centres during 1930.

Referred to the General Hospital for special treatment, 37.

[illegible]

Tongue tie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Threadworms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Thrush	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Teething	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
Underweight	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Umbilical granulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Vomiting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Vaginitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Various	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57

VOLUNTARY HELP.

During 1930 the voluntary helpers have continued their visits to the Child Welfare Centres.

Twenty ladies attended in rotation on the four days weekly when the clinics were held, to serve tea to the mothers and to help in other ways. Some belts have been made and cutting-out of patterns done, etc.

FREE AND ASSISTED MILK SCHEME.

The age limit remains at 18 months, with the exception of special cases certified by the Child Welfare Medical Officer.

The scale of income is that adopted in 1928.

The following table gives a statement of the working of the scheme during the year :—

					Cows Milk.	Dried Milk.
Number of applications received	...	...	...	...	2484	1979
Number granted free	...	...	...	...	2115	1710
Number granted half cost	...	...	...	...	148	137
Number disallowed	...	...	...	...	221	132
Approximate quantity	...	...	...	...	7845 $\frac{1}{4}$ gallons	10557 packets
Approximate cost	...	...	...	...	£593/7/10	£871/16/-

Applications are renewed monthly.

Included in the above table is the amount of milk shown hereunder granted under the transferred service from the Public Assistance Committee to the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee, in pursuance of the Local Government Act, 1929, from 1st April to 31st December, 1930.

					Cows Milk.	Dried Milk.
Number of applications received	...	...	...	...	239	158
Number granted free	...	...	...	...	229	155
Number granted half cost	...	...	...	...	10	3
Number disallowed	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil
Approximate quantity	...	...	...	...	826 gallons	926 packets
Approximate cost	...	...	...	...	£62/5/6	£76/17/11

COD LIVER OIL.

Number of children who received emulsion, 285.

Quantit, distributed free, 1,296lbs.

No means test applies to the granting of the emulsion. Each case is judged on its needs and certified by the Child Welfare Medical Officer.

MUNICIPAL DEPOTS FOR THE SALE OF DRIED MILK, &c.

During the year, at the two depôts, 21,219 packets of dried milk products were sold, 700 being at half cost, and 9,968 were distributed free. The total sales of malt and cod liver oil products were 4,967½lbs., and 167 gallons, 116 ounces of emulsion, and 40lbs. of malt and cod liver oil were distributed free; 139 tins of lactagol were also sold.

HOME HELPS.

The following table shows the extent of the scheme since its inauguration :—

Year.	Number of homes attended.	Number of days on which home helps were employed.
1925	17	244
1926	18	275
1927	52	938
1928	50	956
1929	47	763
1930	47	946

MATERNITY OUTFITS.

The two bags supplied by the Stoddart Fund in 1927 have been in demand during the year. The bags contain all that is necessary for a confinement, and are completely sterilised before each issue.

ORTHOPÆDIC SCHEME.

Number of clinics held	...	...	...	...	...	11
,, cases examined	...	...	...	...	...	13
,, examinations made	...	...	...	...	...	32
,, splints, etc., supplied	...	...	...	...	...	8
,, children who received indoor treatment	...	...	...	...	...	2

No children were receiving indoor treatment at Kirbymoorside at the end of the year and none were awaiting admission.

The cases selected by the Orthopædic Surgeon for indoor treatment fall under two headings :—

1. Congenital malformation.
2. Infantile paralysis.

Operative treatment of rickets is not considered advisable under the age of seven.

As it is impossible to estimate the number of such cases which will arise in any one year, it appears that the nomination of two beds at Kirbymoorside last year exceeded requirements.

Towards the end of the year it was apparent that a surplus over expenditure existed on this scheme, and it was decided that the surplus be utilised in the establishing of a light clinic for the treatment of malnutrition and early rickets.

Three hundred children attending the Centres are definitely suffering from malnutrition, and it is hoped that by co-operation of the milk scheme, the cod liver oil scheme, and light treatment, some reduction in the incidence of rickets may be achieved.

SCHOOL ENTRANTS.

Particulars of the pre-school health and progress of 771 Welfare children have been submitted to the School Medical Officer during the year.

CERTAIN DISEASES.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

The following table gives particulars :—

Total cases notified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Midwives' cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Doctors' cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Institution cases : Ferham House	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cases nursed at home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cases nursed at Norton Hall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cases nursed at Alma Road Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cases nursed at the General Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Eleven cases were notified during the year. One death occurred, due to broncho-pneumonia, and one to puerperal sepsis (this latter case being diagnosed as such after removal to the Firth Auxiliary Hospital, Norton Hall).

Total cases notified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Midwives' cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Doctors' cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Institutions : Ferham House	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Alma Road hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nursed at home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Do. Norton Hall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Do. Alma Road hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Do. Ferham House	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Only one case was notified during the year. The reduction in cases is largely attributed to the issue of a silver nitrate preparation to practising midwives and to the carrying out of instructions regarding its use as a routine precaution.

Number of cases notified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of cases visited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Treated at home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	none
Treated at Child Welfare Centres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Vision impaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	none
Vision unimpaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total blindness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	none
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	none

MEASLES.

Children of pre-school age were visited by the Health Visitors, who advised on home nursing and care regarding the spread of infection: leaflets were distributed at the Child Welfare Centres and on the district.

PEMPHIGUS NEONATORUM.

Five cases were notified during the year, all of which recovered. Three were midwives' cases, two occurring simultaneously in the practice of a midwife. She was suspended, her bag, etc., disinfected, and no further cases occurred in her practice during the year.

GENERAL.

DENTAL SCHEME.

The services of a Dental Surgeon have been available for children under the age of five, by joint arrangement with the Education Committee.

One hundred and fifty-six children attending the Child Welfare Centre were referred for treatment during the year.

REMOVAL OF CHILDREN.

Notices of removal of 186 children to other areas were sent to Public Health Authorities, and 99 notices of incoming children were received.

TRAINING OF PUPIL MIDWIVES.

Four lectures were given to pupil midwives by the Medical Officer of Health and Health Visitors on the relation of the midwife to public health services.

BOARDED-OUT CHILDREN.

Under the Local Government Act, 1929, the duty of visiting infants boarded out devolved on the Health Visitors. A register of all such children under the age of seven is kept, and each child is visited once per month.

ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

A confidential register is kept of all natural children under the age of two years. Regular visits are paid to each child; Centre attendance is urged, and milk and cod liver oil assistance given where necessary.

The infantile mortality amongst these children in 1929 was half that of the legitimate, whilst in 1930 it was 105 per 1,000, as compared with 73 per 1,000 legitimate.

As the mortality amongst natural children is generally accepted as being twice that of the legitimate, these figures are very encouraging.

The following table gives the details concerning infantile mortality :—

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 week.	1—2 weeks.	2—3 weeks.	3—4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total deaths under one year.
All Causes : certified ...				28	10	10	3	51	13	14	10	9	97
uncertified ...				1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Small-pox	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	4
Scarlet fever	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and croup	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous meningitis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not tuberculous)	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Convulsions	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	5
Laryngitis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	1	4	4	1	—	10
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	—	—	1	1	2	2	5	6	3	18
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	6
Gastritis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Rickets	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Injury at birth	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Atelectasis	...	...	...	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital malformations	...	...	...	3	2	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	6
Premature birth	...	...	...	19	5	5	2	31	1	1	—	—	33
Atrophy, debility & marasmus	...	...	...	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Other causes	...	...	...	2	—	1	—	3	—	—	1	—	4
Totals	...	...	...	29	10	10	3	52	13	14	10	9	98

Nett births in the year : legitimate infants ... 1261
illegitimate infants ... 57

Nett deaths in the year : legitimate ... 92
illegitimate ... 6

Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 births : legitimate ... 73
illegitimate ... 105

The following is a general summary regarding Maternity and Child Welfare :—

1. POPULATION OF THE AREA SERVED BY THE COUNCIL—70,390.

2. NUMBER OF BIRTHS NOTIFIED IN THAT AREA DURING THE YEAR UNDER THE NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907 :

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Live births, 1401. | (b) Still births, 45. | (c) Total 1446. |
| (d) By midwives, 695. | (e) By doctors and parents, 751. | |

3. HEALTH VISITING.

- (i) Number of officers employed for health visiting at the end of the year :
- (a) by the Council, 6.
- (b) by Voluntary Associations, None.
- (ii) If any of the Health Visitors are engaged on other work during part of their time, state the equivalent of whole-time services devoted by the whole staff to health visiting—
- (a) in the case of Health Visitors employed by the Council, 4 5/6.
- (b) in the case of Health Visitors employed by Voluntary Associations, None.
- (iii) Number of visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors :
- | | | | |
|---|--------|------------------|-----------|
| (a) To expectant mothers | ... .. | First visits ... | ... 311 |
| | | Total visits | ... 402 |
| (b) To children under 1 year of age | ... .. | First visits ... | ... 1234 |
| | | Total visits | ... 6447 |
| (c) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years | ... .. | Total visits | ... 11946 |

4. INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

- (a) Number of Centres provided and maintained by the Council, 2.
- (b) Number of Centres provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations, None.
- (c) Total number of attendances at all Centres during the year :
- (i) By children under 1 year of age, 9473.
- (ii) By children between the ages of 1 and 5 years, 6,822.
- (d) Average attendance of children per session at all Centres during the year, 81.
- (e) Total number of children who attended at the Centres for the first time during the year :
- (i) Children under 1 year of age, 937.
- (ii) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years, 254.
- (f) Percentage of total notified births represented by the number in (e) (i), 66.9.

5. ANTE NATAL CLINICS (WHETHER HELD AT INFANT WELFARE CENTRES OR AT OTHER PREMISES).

- (a) Number of Clinics including Ante-natal Clinics provided at institutions transferred to the Council under Part I of the Local Government Act, 1929, provided and maintained, by the Council, 1.
- (b) Number of Clinics provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations, 0.
- (c) Total number of attendances by expectant mothers at all Clinics during the year, 1009.
- (d) Average attendance of expectant mothers per session at all Clinics during the year, 19.8.
- (e) Total number of expectant mothers who attended at the Clinics during the year, 345.
- (f) Percentage of total notified births represented by the number in (e), 23.86.

6. MATERNITY HOMES AND HOSPITALS.

I.

	Separate maternity institutions provided by the Council.	Institutions (with maternity wards) transferred to the Council under Part I of the Local Government Act, 1929.	Institutions provided by Voluntary Associations.
Number of Institutions ...	1	1	—
Number of maternity beds	10	14	—
Total number of women admitted to these beds during the year ...	213	130	—

II.

Number of women (if any) sent by the Council during the year to other Maternity Institutions,
7. 1 to Jessop Hospital, Sheffield, for Caesarean. 6 to Norton Hall, Sheffield, for Puerperal Pyrexia.

7. HOMES AND HOSPITALS FOR SICK OR AILING CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE.

I.

	Separate institutions provided by the Council for these cases.	Institutions (with accommodation for these cases) transferred to the Council under Part I of the Local Government Act, 1929.	Institutions provided by Voluntary Association.
Number of Institutions ...	—	—	—
Number of beds provided for such children	—	—	—
Total number of children admitted to these beds during the year	—	—	—

II.

Number of such children (if any) sent by the Council during the year to other institutions, 0.

8. CONVALESCENT HOMES.

- (a) Number of convalescent institutions with accommodation for expectant or nursing mothers or children under 5 years of age :
 - (i) provided by the Council, None.
 - (ii) provided by Voluntary Associations, None.
- (b) Number of beds for such cases in convalescent institutions :
 - (i) provided by the Council, None.
 - (ii) provided by Voluntary Associations, None.
- (c) Total number of cases admitted to the beds included in (b) during the year, None.
- (d) Total number of such cases sent by the Council during the year to other convalescent institutions, None.

9. HOMES FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES.

- (a) Number of such homes :
 - (i) provided by the Council, None.
 - (ii) provided by Voluntary Associations, None.
- (b) Number of beds in homes :
 - (i) provided by the Council, None.
 - (ii) provided by Voluntary Associations, None.
- (c) Total number of cases admitted to these homes during the year :
 - (i) expectant mothers, None.
 - (ii) mothers and babies, None.
 - (iii) babies, None.
- (d) Total number of such cases sent by the Council during the year to other homes for mothers and babies, None.

10. DAY NURSERIES.

- (a) Number of day nurseries :
 - (i) provided by the Council, None.
 - (ii) provided by Voluntary Associations, None.
- (b) Number of places for children under 5 years of age in the nurseries :
 - (i) provided by the Council, None.
 - (ii) provided by Voluntary Associations, None.
- (c) Total number of attendances of children at these nurseries during the year :
 - (i) whole day, None.
 - (ii) half-day, None.

11. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disease.	Number of cases notified during the year.	Number of cases visited by officers of the Council.	Number of cases for whom home nursing was provided by the Council.	Number of cases removed to hospitals.
(1) Ophthalmia neonatorum	1	1	C. W. Centre 1	0
(2) Pemphigus neonatorum	5	4	None	2
(3) Puerperal fever	7	4	do.	6
(4) Puerperal pyrexia	11	3 do.	do.	7
(5) Measles and german measles (in children under 5 years of age)	872	919	do.	—
(6) Whooping cough (do.)	Not notifiable	8	do.	—
(7) Epidemic diarrhoea (do.)	do.	55	do.	—
(8) Poliomyelitis (do.)	do.	—	—	—

12. HOME NURSING.

(a) Number of nurses employed at the end of the year for the nursing of expectant mothers and children under 5 years of age, maternity nursing, or the nursing of puerperal fever :

(i) by the Council, None.

(ii) by Voluntary Associations, Rotherham District Nursing Association, Staff one Superintendent and 5 Nurses and the work is undertaken in with their general district nursing.

(b) Total number of cases attended during the year by these nurses, 51.

13. MIDWIVES.

- (a) Number practising in the area served by the Council for maternity and child welfare at the end of the year, 21.
- (b) Number
 - (i) employed by the Council, None.
 - (ii) subsidised by the Council, None.
 - (iii) employed by Voluntary Associations, None.
- (c) Number of cases attended by midwives during the year :
 - (i) as midwives, 679.
 - (ii) as maternity nurses, 121.
- (d) Number of cases during the year in which the Council paid or contributed to the fee of a midwife, None.

14. MATERNAL DEATHS.

- (a) Number of women who died in, or in consequence of, childbirth in the area served by the Council for maternity and child welfare during the year :
 - (i) from sepsis, 1.
 - (ii) from other causes, 3.
- (b) Number of these cases which died :
 - (i) at home, 0.
 - (ii) in institutions, 4.

SECTION X.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

In the following table particulars are given for the year 1930 of Mental Defectives (a) subject to be dealt with by the Local Authority, and (b) who may become subject to be dealt with by the Local Authority.

A.—Number of cases “ subject to be dealt with ” :—

							Males.	Females.	Total
1.	Under “ order ” :—								
	(a) (1) In institutions (excluding cases on licence) ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	11	17
	(2) On licence from institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
	(b) (1) Under guardianship (excluding cases on licence) ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
	(2) On licence from guardianship ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
2.	In “ places of safety ” ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
3.	Under statutory supervision ...	...	...	...	...	...	13	7	20
	Of whom,—								
	(a) Attending occupation centres ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
	(b) Awaiting removal to an institution ...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	13
4.	Action not yet taken under any one of the above headings :—								
	(a) Notified by Local Education Authorities [Sec. 2 (2)] ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
	(b) Mental Defectives in receipt of Poor Law relief.—								
	(1) Indoor relief ...	...	...	...	...	...	14	5	19
	(2) Outdoor relief ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	13	19
	(c) Otherwise “ ascertained ” ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—

B.—Number of cases who may become “ subject to be dealt with ” :—

1.	In institutions or under guardianship—dealt with under Sec. 3 :—								
	(a) In regard to whom the Local Authority contributes under its permissive powers ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
	(b) Maintained wholly by parents, relatives or others ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
2.	Reported to the Local Authority from any reliable source but as to whom no action has been taken ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
3.	Under voluntary supervision ...	...	...	...	...	...	16	17	33
	Of whom, attending occupation centres ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—

Also during the year there were

(a) Number of instances in which licence was granted during 1930 :—

1.	From institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
2.	From guardianship ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—

(b) Number of instances in which cases on licence have been returned to institutions or transferred to guardianship during the year 1930 :—

1.	To institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
2.	To guardianship ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1

Of the total number of cases notified by the Local Education Authority under Section 2 (2) during the year, there were :—

							Males.	Females.	Total
Sent to institutions by “ order ”	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Placed under guardianship by “ order ”	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Placed under statutory supervision	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
Placed in “ places of safety ”	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Died or removed from area	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Action not yet taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—

Of the total number of mental defectives known to the Local Authority—
Number who have given birth to children during 1930 :—

(a) After marriage	...	...	...	...	0
(b) While unmarried	...	...	...	...	1

At the end of the year the total number of defectives known to the Local Authority was 122. Of these, 22 were under “ order,” 17 in institutions, one on licence from an institution, and four under guardianship. There were four in a “ place of safety,” and of those in receipt of Poor Law relief, 19 were indoor and 19 out-door.

During the year, one female defective was returned to institutional care from guardianship, one licensed from an institution, one transferred to guardianship from an institution, and one placed under guardianship.

With regard to the local provision of institutional care and control under the South-West Yorkshire Joint Board, represented at the end of the year by the six constituent authorities of Dewsbury, Doncaster, Halifax, Huddersfield, Rotherham, and Wakefield, it has to be noted that St. Catherine’s was purchased in July, 1930, and that later drawings by the Engineer were approved and tenders invited, the initial scheme being for the Hall to take 20 high-grade female defectives and two pavilions to be erected to accommodate 120, a total of 140.

In the course of further developments, it is intended that the Hall will revert to purely administrative purposes.

SECTION XI.

BLIND PERSONS.

The number of blind persons registered in the Borough at the 31st December last was 123, an increase of seven from the previous year, the number of new cases registered during the year being 17 and the deaths or removals 10.

The following tables will be of interest:—

DISTRIBUTION.

Intra-institutional									
Sheffield Workshops :	Workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
	Trainees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Royal Blind School, Sheffield	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Other residential institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Poor Law institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
South Yorkshire Mental Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Extra-institutional	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
									123

AGE AND SEX.

Age.								Males.	Females.	Total.
0—5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
5—16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8
16—21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
21—30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
30—40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	17
40—50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	10
50—60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	10	26
60—70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	11	25
70 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	12	27
								72	51	123

EMPLOYABILITY (over 16 years of age).

							Males.	Females.	Total.
Employed	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	13
Training ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Trainable	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7
Trained but unemployed			...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Unemployable	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	41	93
							—	—	—
							67	48	115
							==	==	==

EMPLOYMENT.

Factory :	Basket makers	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Mat makers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Knitters	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
								9
At home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
								13

For the third year in succession there have been no blind children under the age of five years.

Of the eight children under 16 years on the register, six are at certified schools for the blind and two (both under seven years of age) are still at home.

All blind persons in the Borough who are suitable for technical training are either receiving this or awaiting admission to the new workshops at Sheffield.

The yearly analysis of the register has again been made, and the Blind Persons Act Committee are satisfied that all blind persons under the age of 50 years, who are suitable for education or technical training, have been reported to the Education Committee and that employment has been provided for all persons able to take advantage of it.

There are 78 blind persons over the age of 50 years resident in the Borough. All blind persons at this age period are eligible for the old age pension on the same terms as sighted persons over 70 years of age. Of the 78, 65 are in receipt of the pension; one is married, and the joint income is over the scale; two have private means, and their incomes are over the scale; and 10 are resident in institutions.

The co-operation between the Borough Council and the Sheffield City Council in matters relating to the welfare of the blind has been continued during the past year.

The new workshops which the City Council have built were completed in August last, and all the workers were transferred there, so that the Rotherham trainees and workers are now enjoying the advantages of greatly improved working conditions. It is hoped that in the near future the City Council will be able to admit all the Rotherham blind persons who are considered eligible for training and employment.

The coming into force of the Local Government Act, 1929, has made a considerable difference to the blind persons in Rotherham. The Borough Council has made a Declaration under this Act by virtue of which domiciliary assistance for blind persons is provided through the Blind Persons Act Committee, and not

the Public Assistance Committee. The result has been a large increase in the amount paid in domiciliary assistance during the year, viz., £1,536 0s. 6d., as compared with £534 16s.

The Handicraft Class has been continued during the year; meetings have been held twice in each week, and have been organised on the same lines as last year. The attendances have increased considerably, as will be seen from the following table:—

1929—Rotherham blind persons	...	...	...	...	297
West Riding blind persons	...	...	...	...	197
					<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	494
					<hr/>
1930—Rotherham blind persons	...	...	...	...	427
West Riding blind persons	...	...	...	...	351
					<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	778
					<hr/>

A new development of the Handicraft Class has been the arrangement of rambles for the blind persons on several occasions. These have been very successful, and will be continued in the future.

During the year, 5,004 twopenny and 5,160 penny tram tickets were provided free of charge to the blind persons living in the Borough, the cost being borne in equal proportions by the Tramways Committee and the Blind Persons Act Committee.

In addition to the regular assistance under the scheme, a sum of £20 has been distributed in special grants to blind persons.

The monthly concerts during the Winter season have again been arranged in co-operation with the Rotherham branch of Toc H, to whom the Committee wish to express their thanks. These concerts are much appreciated by the blind persons, and the attendances have been very good.

The Summer outing, tea and concert at Christmas, and Christmas gifts to the blind persons, were again provided.

The Voluntary Fund Committee has continued its work during the year, in close co-operation with the work under the Borough Council. The income received was £226 7s. 2d., and the expenditure £147 1s. 11d. Through this fund 35 free wireless sets have been provided, and all sets belonging to blind persons in the Borough have been kept in good condition.

Certificates have now been issued to 50 blind persons in the Borough entitling them to receive a free wireless licence in accordance with the provision of the Wireless Telegraphy (Blind Persons' Facilities) Act, 1926. The broadcast programmes are of great interest to blind persons, and the free licences and provision of free sets are among the most appreciated benefits provided.

Grants for clothing have been given in several cases by the Voluntary Fund Committee.

The work of teaching and visiting in the Borough has again been carried out by Miss N. Brookes, under the terms of the agreement between the Sheffield Corporation and the Rotherham Borough Council. During the year she paid the following visits :—

Routine.	Special.	Lessons.	Assistance.	Total.
236	169	50	182	637

All the special grants have been paid by her and any domiciliary assistance under the scheme payable to blind persons who were not able to attend at the Town Hall in person.

